

THE COÖRDINATE AND SUBORDINATE
CONJUNCTIONS IN CHAUCER'S
TROILUS AND CRISEYDE

WITH A COMPARISON OF
THE ROMAUNT OF THE ROSE

BY
HELEN ISABEL WHITON, A.M.

SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS
FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY
IN THE
FACULTY OF PHILOSOPHY
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

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For every wight that hath an hous to founde
Ne renneth nought the werk for to biginne
With rakel hond, but he wol byde a stounde,
And sende his hertes lyne out fro with-inne
Alderfirst his purpos for to winne.

Troilus and Criseyde, I, 1065.

PREFACE.

The words at the beginning of this essay truly describe Chaucer's method of work. No one who has studied the *Troilus and Criseyde* and felt the charm of its verse can deny this. "In our studies of evolution in literature, in our newly aroused perception of the facts of development in literary form, this poem of Chaucer, with its exquisite play of dramatic movement and consummate skill in dramatic construction, becomes to us, as I venture to think, the most important work of English literary art that preceded Shakspere."¹ If we turn to the philological side, our admiration increases. The abundance of connectives, the ease with which they perform their functions, the delicate distinctions in mood, show the poet's keenness of perception. The richness of the *Troilus* is brought out more strongly by a comparison with the rougher workmanship of the *Romaunt of the Rose*.

Little progress has been made in the study of Chaucer's syntax. Hitherto attention has been devoted mainly to text editing and criticism, and to the inflections and metre. Now that we have a reliable text, such as Dr. Skeat's editions afford, it is time to investigate the laws that govern the expression of the poet's thought. Only in this way can we fully understand and appreciate his work. In time it is to be hoped that the whole body of the poet's works will be submitted to a minute examination on this point. In the present essay, however, attention is directed to the *Troilus and Criseyde* and to the *Romaunt of the Rose*, in hopes that the result of a comparison of the conjunctional systems of the two poems may be of service in determining the authorship of the extant translation.

¹ Thos. R. Price, *Troilus and Criseyde, a Study in Chaucer's Method of Narrative Construction*, in the *Publications of the Modern Language Association of America*, vol. xi, No. 3.

The Roman numerals denote the books of the *Troilus and Criseyde* (T), and A, B, and C (also a, b, c) refer to the respective fragments of the *Romaunt of the Rose* (R). All references are to Dr. Skeat's text.¹ The obelus (†) marks doubtful passages; square brackets, those words that have been supplied by Dr. Skeat. For the French text of the *Romaunt* that of Fr. Michel² has been used. For the references to the *Book of the Duchesse* and the *Knights Tale* I am indebted to Prof. Thos. R. Price, whose lectures on historical English syntax have served as a model for the present essay.

¹ *The Complete Works of Geoffrey Chaucer* (Clarendon Press, 1894), and *The Student's Chaucer* (Macmillan & Co., 1895).

² *Le Roman de la Rose* (Paris, 1864).

CHAPTER I.

THE COÖRDINATE CONJUNCTIONS.

§1. *Copulative.*

Twenty-four different varieties of copulative conjunctions occur in the *Troilus*. These vary as the sentence is affirmative or negative, loose or periodic.

Affirmative copula.

(a) The one most commonly employed is *and*, the chief copula in Anglo-Saxon (A. S. *and*). Its use in Chaucer is very extensive. It joins :

1. Main sentences, T. i, 29.
2. Subordinate clauses of the same category, T. i, 45 (final), T. i, 149 (concessive), T. i, 303 (adjective), T. v, 1015 (temporal), T. v, 1073 (causal).
3. Subjects of the same verb, T. ii, 1561.
4. Objects of the same verb, T. i, 34.
5. Adjectives that qualify the same noun, T. i, 93.
6. Infinitives depending on the same verb, T. i, 20.
7. Prepositional phrases of the same logical purport, T. i, 25.
8. Modifiers of the same verb, T. i, 111.
9. Periphrastic participles depending on the same verb, T. v, 1684.
10. Words in phrases such as "fel and bones," T. i, 91.

The adversative and conditional functions of *and* will be discussed later.

In Chaucer we find both the classic and the modern use of *and* as regards its position in the sentence : 1 *and* 2 *and* 3, T. i, 949 ; 1, 2, 3, T. i, 958 ; 1 *and* 2, 3 *and* 4, T. iii, 8 ; 1, 2 *and* 3, T. i, 107 ; 1 *and* 2, 3, 4, 5 *and* 6, T. ii, 160-161.

If two sentences are joined by *and*, the subject of the second may be supplied from that of the first (T. iii, 1465), or from some word in the first (T. i, 279).

(b) *and eek* (A. S. *ēac*) adds importance to the second clause, T. i, 32, 38. Sometimes the two words are separated, as in "*and biddeth eek*," T. i, 36.

(c) *and ther-to*, T. iii, 93, v, 1221, and

(d) *and eek ther-to*, T. ii, 377, give more emphasis to the second member.

(e) In T. ii, 204, v, 807, *ther-to* occurs alone.

(f) *eek* is used by itself as in A. S. It adds a new and more emphatic sentence to one already complete. It is sometimes prepositive, T. i, 456, ii, 708, and sometimes postpositive, T. ii, 736.

(g) *and also* (A. S. *ealswā*) is used with the same force as *and eek*, T. i, 897, 952. The two are combined in T. iii, 1150.

(h) *also* is used alone, as in T. ii, 785, with its original meaning of "in just the same manner."

(i) *so* (A. S. *swā*) is beginning to be used as a copula, T. ii, 1674.

(j) *to* (A. S. *tō*) is found as a copula only once, T. i, 540.

(k) *and yet* (A. S. *gīet*), T. i, 845.

(l) *yet*, T. ii, 230.

(m) *and as wel* is found only in T. v, 367.

(n) *and over al this* is a still stronger form of copula, T. i, 386.

(o) The strongest copulative expression used by Chaucer occurs in T. iv, 1027, occupying an entire line :

And ferther-over now ayenward yit.

Negative copula.

(a) *ne* is used by Chaucer to join :

1. A negative to a negative, T. iii, 753, 1642.

2. A negative to an affirmative, T. ii, 743, iii, 957.

It throws its influence backwards as well as forwards, T. iii, 104. It has no idea of duality. Thus, in T. i, 883, we find a sequence of five phrases; in T. iv, 1696, of three; in T. v, 1440, of four. Like *and*, *ne* is sometimes omitted between the first two members, T. iv, 1442.

To make the second clause more emphatic, we find :

(b) *ne also*, T. i, 478, ii, 726 (*ne als*), and

(c) *ne . . . eek*, T. iii, 990, v, 447.

(d) The other negative copula used by Chaucer is *nor* (A. S. *nāþor*). It joins two negative sentences, as, for example, in T. i, 757. Like *ne*, its influence extends in both directions, T. i, 372. That there is no distinction between the two particles is shown by the interchange in T. iv, 1668 :

For trusteth wel, that your estat royal
Ne veyn delyt, *nor* only worthinesse
 Of yow in werre, or torney marcial,
Ne pompe, array, nobley, or eek richesse,
 Ne made me to rewe on your distresse ;

Affirmative periodic copula.

Chaucer has three forms for the affirmative periodic copula.

(a) *what . . . what*, T. ii, 1441. Sometimes the place of the second *what* is filled by *and*, with or without a preposition. *What* is always combined with a preposition, generally with *for* : *what for . . . and*, T. ii, 1329 ; *what for . . . and for*, T. iv, 1394 ; *what for . . . and . . . and for*, T. v, 1567. The combination in T. ii, 1441 is *what at . . . what with*. These are the only examples found in the *Troilus*.

(b) *bothe . . . and* is the periodic copula generally used by Chaucer. Here he has substituted the Scandinavian form *bæðe* for the A. S. *æghþer ge . . . ge*. For examples see T. i, 82, 97. In T. iv, 62 *and* is omitted with the second member and expressed with the third, thus lengthening the period :

Bothe in th 'assege, in toun *and* everywhere,

The order in T. i, 984 is curious :

And for to speke of hir in special,
 Hir beautee to bithinken and hir youthe,
 It sit hir nought to be celestial
 As yet, though that hir liste *bothe and* couthe ;

In T. ii, 311 and v, 440 *and* is strengthened by *eek*, and in T. iv, 1316 by *also*.

Chaucer uses *bothe . . . and* twenty-four times in the *Troilus*, distributed as follows : i, ten times ; ii and iii, each twice ; iv and v, each five times.

(c) *nought only . . . but*, T. iii, 879, is probably based on the Latin *non modo . . . sed etiam*. In T. i, 393-395, we find *nought only . . . but pleyntyly*.

Negative periodic copula.

There are two forms for the negative periodic copula. In no example does the expression contain more than two members.

(a) *neither* . . . *ne* (A. S. *nāpor ne* . . . *ne*), T. iii, 882.

(b) *neither* . . . *nor*, T. ii, 285. *Nor* is merely a contracted form of the A. S. *nāpor*.

COPULATIVE CONJUNCTIONS IN THE *ROMAUNT*.*Affirmative copula.*

(a) As in *Troilus*, the copula most frequently used in all the fragments of the *Romaunt* is *and*. Its use extends through the same categories. It joins :

1. Main sentences, Ra 11, Rb 2259, Rc 5814.
2. Subordinate clauses of the same category, Ra 56 (adjective), Ra 589 (indirect question), Rb 1738 (temporal), Rb 2633 (final), Rc 6055 (final).
3. Subjects of the same verb, Ra 81, Rb 1767, Rc 5848.
4. Objects of the same verb, Ra 123, Rb 1959, Rc 5927.
5. Adjectives that qualify the same noun, Ra 32, Rb 1731, Rc 7257.
6. Infinitives depending on the same verb, Ra 77, Rb 2081, Rc 5914.
7. Prepositional phrases of the same logical purport, Ra 17, Rb 2566, Rc 5954.
8. Modifiers of the same verb, Ra 535, Rb 1970.
9. Periphrastic participles depending on the same verb, Ra 427, Rb 2953, Rc 6392.
10. Words in phrases such as "here and there," Ra 328; "more and more," Rb 1870; "alle and some," Rc 7092.

The position of *and* in the sentence is the same as in the *Troilus*: 1 *and* 2 *and* 3, Ra 360, Rb 5197, Rc 6180; 1, 2, Ra 366; 1 *and* 2, 3 *and* 4, 5 *and* 6 *and* 7, Ra 1368; 1 *and* 2, 3 *and* 4, Rb 2322; 1, 2 *and* 3, Ra 128; 1, 2, 3 *and* 4, Rb 2021; 1, 2 *and* 3, Rc 6235.

If two sentences are joined by *and*, the subject of the second may be supplied from that of the first, Ra 61, Rb 2490, Rc 6793.

(b) *and eek*, Ra 178, Rb 1995, Rc 5865: "*and* knocked *eke*," Ra 534; "*and* I shal yeve thee *eek*," Rb 2788; "*and* moeve hem *eke*," Rc 6039.

- (c) *and ther-to*, Ra 45, Rb 3174, Rc 6041.
 (d) *eeek*, prepositive, Rb 4277; postpositive, Ra 57, Rb 2223, Rc 5989.
 (e) *and also*, Ra 33, Rb 1835, Rc 5862. In Rc 7445 we find *and . . . als*.
 (f) *also*, Rb 2321.
 (g) *and so*, Rb 2766, Rc 7461 (*so*).
 (h) *so . . . eek*, Rc 6611.
 (i) *and yit*, Ra 1099, Rb 5497.
 (j) *yit*, Ra 1579, Rc 5957.
 (k) *and yit moreover*, Rb 4493. This is the only form not analogous to those in the *Troilus*. In the *Book of the Duchesse* (l. 914) we find *and yet more-over*.

Negative copula.

- (a) *ne* is used to join :
 1. A negative to a negative, Ra 268, Rb 3179, Rc 5822.
 2. A negative to an affirmative, Ra 435, Rb 2203, Rc 5841.
 It throws its influence backwards as well as forwards, Ra 266, Rb 2685. That it has no idea of duality we see from its use in Ra 902-904, Rc 6406-6407 and in Rb 4757-4763. In the last example, a sequence of seven phrases, *ne* is omitted twice.
 In Ra 435 we find the arrangement 1, 2 *ne* 3 : in Rc 5823, 1 *ne* 2, 3 *ne* 4.
 (b) *ne . . . also*, Rc 7652.
 (c) *ne . . . eke*, Rc 6588, Ra 903 and 1632 (*no eek*).
 (d) *ne yit*, Rb 4656. In Rc 6407, *yit* is Dr. Skeat's emendation for *not*, the reading of the authorities. In Rb 2911, he supplies *yit*: *ne* [*yit*].
 (e) *nor* is also used to join negative sentences, Ra 307, Rb 3716, Rc 7231. There are no examples in the *Romaunt* with *nor* as a copula exerting its influence in both directions; and we have to look to the negative periodic copula to see that *nor* has no dual force. Ra 315-318 breaks up into two groups, and so is not a case in point :

I trowe that no wight mighte hir plese,
Nor do that thing that mighte hir ese;
Nor she ne wolde hir sorowe slake
Nor comfort noon unto hir take;

There is no difference between *ne* and *nor* as we see by Ra 344 :

Him liste not to pleye *ne* sterte,
Nor for to daunsen, *ne* to singe,
Ne may his herte in temper bringe
 To make joye on even or morowe ;

Also Rb 3370.

(f) The reading of the authorities in Rb 4960 gives us *neither* as a negative copula.

Affirmative periodic copula.

(a) The form *what with . . . and with* occurs in Rc 6042.

(b) With this exception the only periodic copula used in the *Romaunt* is *bothe . . . and*. This is found more than twice as often as in the *Troilus*, and more than half of the examples are in Fragment B. It is used nine times in Fragment A, thirty-seven times in B, and twelve times in C, making a total of fifty-eight times. For examples of *bothe . . . and*, see Ra 142, Rb 3409, Rc 5925. In Rb 2860 we find the order *bothe* 1 and 2, 3 and 4 ; in Rb 1983, "I love thee *bothe and* preyse." Often *and* is strengthened by *eke* or *also*, as, for example, Ra 1127, *bothe . . . and . . . and eke* ; Rb 1919, *both . . . and eek . . . and* ; Rb 3545, *bothe . . . and also . . . and also* ; Rc 5886, *bothe . . . and eek*.

Negative periodic copula.

(a) *neithir . . . ne*, Ra 610, Rb 3120, Rc 6571.

(b) *neither . . . nor* occurs only once as a copula, Ra 54.

(c) *nor . . . nor . . . † nor* (*neithir* in the authorities) is found in Rb 3717-3718 :

Nor I nil make menciou
Nor of [hir] robe, *nor* of tresour,
 Of broche, † *nor* of hir riche attour ;
Ne of hir girdil aboute hir syde,
 For that I nil not long abyde.

We see here a distinction between *ne* and *nor* : the former unites the verbs, the latter, the prepositional phrases.

Summary.

Forms common to the *Troilus* and the *Romaunt* : *and*, *and eek*, *and ther-to*, *eek*, *and also*, *ne*, *nor*, *bothe . . . and*, *neither . . . ne*.

TROILUS	FRAGMENT A	FRAGMENT B	FRAGMENT C
and eek ther-to ther-to also so		also and so	so so . . . eek
to and yet yet and as wel and over al this { and fether-over now ayenward { yit	and yit yit	and yit	yit
ne also ne . . . eek	no eek	and yit moreover ne yit neither	ne also ne . . . eke ne † yit
{ what . . . what { what . . . and nought only . . . but neither . . . nor	neither . . . nor	 nor . . . nor . . . † nor	what . . . and

The forms that occur in the *Romaunt*, but not in the *Troilus* are : *and yit moreover*, *ne † yit*, *neither*, and *nor . . . nor . . . † nor*. Each is found only once. The first occurs in the *Book of the Duchesse* ; *yit* is an emendation for *not* ; *neither* is the reading of the authorities for the last of the series *nor . . . nor . . . nor*.

Bothe . . . and occurs in the *Romaunt* more than twice as often as in the *Troilus*. *And so* and *so* are each found but once in the *Romaunt*. *And yit* and *yit* are used frequently as adversatives in the *Romaunt*, but as copulas, only in the passages referred to.

§2. Adversative.

Neither of the A. S. adversatives occurs in the *Troilus*. Formerly *æ* had been used to express a contrast between an affirmative and a negative ; *þeah*, between two affirmatives. This distinction, expressed in Latin by *sed* and *autem*, and in German by *sondern* and *aber*, has been lost to English. Chaucer uses *but* (A. S. *būton*) for both forms.

(a) *but* expresses a contrast between :

1. Two affirmatives, T. iii, 193.

2. A negative and an affirmative, T. iii, 262.

3. An affirmative and a negative, T. iv, 350.

4. Two negatives, T. iii, 446.

Other words of contrast are :

(b) *yet* (A. S. *giēt*), T. i, 223.

(c) *now* (A. S. *nū*), T. i, 52. *Now* is used for transition from one subject to another, and also to introduce two or more consecutive coördinate clauses that present a contrast to one another :

Now was his herte dul, *now* was it light ; T. v, 1118.

Now spek, *now* prey, *now* pitously compleyne ; T. ii, 1499.

(d) *and*, T. iv, 283, 629. The original meaning of *and* was "over against," as in *answer*.

To emphasize the opposition we have certain compound expressions :

(e) *but nathelees* (A. S. *nā þe lǣs*), T. i, 19, iv, 1436 (*but natheles*).

(f) *but yet*, T. ii, 221, iv, 1425.

(g) *but elles* (A. S. *elles*), T. ii, 479.

(h) *and yet*, T. i, 178, is adversative rather than copulative.

(i) *and nathelees*, T. i, 923, iii, 86 (*and . . . never-the-lassé*).

Here *never* (A. S. *nǣfre*) has taken the place of *nā* (A. S. *nā*).

(j) *yet nathelees*, T. iii, 985, iv, 1054.

ADVERSATIVE CONJUNCTIONS IN THE ROMAUNT.

(a) There are no examples of the A. S. adversatives in the *Romaunt*. As in the *Troilus*, *but* serves a fourfold purpose. It expresses a contrast between :

1. Two affirmatives, Ra 406, Rb 1784, Rc 5815.

2. A negative and an affirmative, Ra 154, Rb 1708, Rc 5926.

3. An affirmative and a negative, Ra 28, Rb 1709, Rc 5898.

4. Two negatives, Rc 6156.

Other words of contrast are :

(b) *yet*, Ra 965, Rb 3414, Rc 5881.

(c) *now*, Ra 999, Rb 3525, Rc 7355. *Now* also introduces two or more consecutive coördinate clauses that present a contrast to one another, Rb 1921, 2298. In the same way we find

(d) *whylom . . . whylom* (A. S. *hwilum*), Rb 2398, 5350. As variations we find in Rb 4123, *whylom . . . but now* ; in Rb 4355, *whylom . . . another whyle*.

- (e) *and*, Rb 5560, Rc 6160.
 (f) *but natheles*, Ra 403, Rc 5943.
 (g) *but yet*, Rb 1749, 1895 (*but yit*).
 (h) *and yit*, Rb 1912, Rc 5897.
 (i) *and nathelesse*, Rc 7551.

The preceding adversatives are the same that we find in the *Troilus*. There are, however, some slight variations :

(j) *yit nevertheles*, Rb 3881, 5067, Rc 6238 (*yit . . . never-the-les*).

(k) *but natheles yit*, Rb 4465.

(l) *and natheles yit*, Rc 5889.

(m) *nathelesse*, Rc 6195, 6263 (*never-the-las*).

(n) *but yit algate*, Rc 7152, is a form not found in the *Troilus*. *Algate* is from the Old Norse (*alla gøto* = always). It occurs in the *Book of the Duchesse* (l. 1087), meaning "however."

(o) In Rb 4509 we find *but not forthy*. The rendering "but not on that account" does not seem correct from the context. "Nevertheless" makes very good sense; or we may take *not forthy* as parenthetical, meaning "I know not why" (*not* = *ne wot*). We find *nat forþy* in Robert Mannyng's *Handlyng Synne* (l. 5885) :

But Pers nat 3yt þey knew,
 For penaunce chaunged was hys hew;
Nat forþy þey behelde hym fast,
 And oftyen to hym here y3en þey kast.¹

Summary.

Forms common to the *Troilus* and the *Romaunt* : *but, yet, now*.

TROILUS	FRAGMENT A	FRAGMENT B	FRAGMENT C
and	but natheles	whylom. . . whylom	and
but natheles		and	but natheles
but yet		but yet	
but elles		and yit	and yit
and yet			and nathelesse
{ and natheles		yit nevertheles	yit nevertheles
{ and never-the-lasse		but natheles yit	and natheles yit
yet natheles			nathelesse }
		but not forthy	never-the-las }
			but yit algate

¹ Morris and Skeat, *Specimens of Early English*, Pt. II.

Fragment C is very rich in adversatives, as may be seen from the preceding table. The only forms, however, that are materially different from those of the *Troilus* are *whylom . . . whylom*, *but yit algate* and *but not forthy*. Corresponding to the second, we find *algate* in the *Book of the Duchesse*: the interpretation of the last as an adversative is doubtful.

§3. *Disjunctive.*

Affirmative disjunctive.

The A. S. disjunctive was *oþþe*. To avoid confusion with the temporal conjunction (*oþþæt*, *oþþe* = until), *other* (A. S. *oþer*) came to be used, and, later, the contracted form *or*.

(a) *or* is the disjunctive most frequently used by Chaucer, T. i, 192. It has lost its original dual meaning. For example, we find 1 *or* 2 *or* 3, T. i, 146; 1 *or* 2 *or* 3 *or* 4, T. iii, 492; 1 *or* 2 *or* 3 *or* 4, 5 *or* 6, T. iv, 1535. The second member is emphasized by the use of:

(b) *or elles*, T. i, 371.

(c) *or eek*, T. iv, 53.

(d) In T. ii, 1351, we find the older form *outher*:

So were his dayes sory *outher* gladde.

Negative disjunctive.

The forms for the negative disjunctive are the same as those for the negative copula; it is, therefore, to the meaning that we must look to distinguish between them.

(a) *ne*, T. iv, 1465, exerts its influence in both directions as in its copulative function. T. i, 977, is a very good example of the disjunctive *ne*, on account of the perceptible number of the verb:

" Was never man *ne* woman yet bigete
That *was* unapt to suffren loves hete
Celestial, or elles love of kinde; "

(b) *nor* occurs as a disjunctive in T. i, 497:

Ne semed it [as] that she of him roughete,
Nor of his peyne, or what-so-ever he thoughte.

In a negative sentence, the affirmative disjunctive particle is sometimes used, as, for example, between the second and third members in the verses just quoted. See also T. iv, 299:

Ne never wil I seen it shyne *or* reyne;

and T. ii, 1026 :

Ne scrivenish *or* craftily thou it wryte ;

In T. iv, 1669-1670, *or* is used to mark a distinction between copulative and disjunctive coördination (see above under Copulative) :

For trusteth wel, that your estat royal
Ne veyn delyt, *nor* only worthinesse
 Of yow in werre, *or* torney marcial,
Ne pompe, array, nobley, *or* eek richesse,
 Ne made me to rewe on your distresse ;

Affirmative periodic disjunctive.

(a) *outher . . . or . . . or*, T. ii, 857. In A. S. *oþþe . . . oþþe* was used for the periodic disjunctive.

(b) *other 1 or 2, 3 or 4*, T. ii, 416.

(c) *either . . . or . . . or*, T. ii, 755. *Either* is from the A. S. *æghþer*, meaning "one of two."

(d) *either . . . or elles*, T. iii, 818.

Negative periodic disjunctive.

The forms of the negative periodic disjunctive are, like those of the simple disjunctive, the same as for the copulative conjunction.

(a) *neither . . . ne* (A. S. *nāþor ne . . . ne*), T. iii, 79.

(b) *neither . . . nor*, T. v, 1059.

DISJUNCTIVE IN THE ROMAUNT.

(a) *or* has no idea of duality, as, for example, *1 or 2 or 3 or elles 4*, Ra 299 ; *1 or 2 or 3*, Rb 2064 and Rc 5978. In Rb 2651 we find :

For reyn, *or* hayl, for snow, for slete,

(b) *or elles*, Ra 12, Rb 1960 (*or ellis*), Rc 5917.

(c) *outher*, Rb 5490 :

In poverte, *outher* in richesse ;

Negative disjunctive.

(a) *ne* exerts its influence in both directions, Ra 582, Rb 1873, Rc 7098.

(b) *nor*, Rb 5460, influences what precedes as well as what follows.

The disjunctives of the *Romaunt* differ from those of the *Troilus* only in the use of *or* . . . *or* in the periodic sentence.

§4. Causal.

The coördinate causal relation is expressed by :

(a) *for-why* (A. S. *for-hwȳ*). Chaucer makes a distinction between *for-why* and *for-thy* ; the former is causal, the latter, illative. A good example of *for-why*, showing its causal force, is in T. v, 348 :

For-why good hope halt up hir herte on-lofte,
And *for* they can a tyme of sorwe endure ;

It also occurs in T. i, 714, 738, ii, 12, 1238, 1516, iii, 191, 477, 635, iv, 1496, 1644. In T. ii, 12 and T. iii, 477 it might be translated as an illative, but as the majority of the cases is in opposition to this interpretation and as the causal meaning is also possible, the latter is preferable. For references to *for-thy*, see below under Illative.

(b) *for*, T. i, 15.

When the connective is omitted, we frequently find *so* or *swich* in the causal clause, as, for example, T. ii, 1454, iii, 482.

CAUSAL CONJUNCTIONS IN THE ROMAUNT.

(a) *for-why* occurs only in Rb 1743 and Rc 5901, and in Rb 2063, where it introduces an indirect question.

(b) *for*, Ra 15, Rb 1819, Rc 5829.

When the connective is omitted *so* or *swich* is generally found in the causal clause, Ra 84, 430, Rb 3765, Rc 5828.

Summary.

Form common to the *Troilus* and the *Romaunt* : *for*.

TROILUS	FRAGMENT A	FRAGMENT B	FRAGMENT C
<i>for-why</i>		<i>for-why</i>	<i>for-why</i>

§5. Illative.

(a) *therfore*, T. i, 133, 488 (*therfor*), is the great English illative. It is formed by an inversion of the A. S. *for þære* in

which þære is dative feminine of the demonstrative with the noun omitted.

(b) *for-thy* (A. S. *for-þy*) is also frequent: T. i, 232, 445, 691, 890, 901, 980, ii, 29, 42, 273, 867, 993, iii, 545, 908, 1513, 1629, 1638, iv, 322, 390, 405, 617, 645, 923, 1107, 1119, 1632, v, 1129. For the distinction between *for-thy* and *for-why*, see above under Causal.

(c) *wherfore*, T. i, 430, ii, 1420 (*wherfor*). This is a barbaric form from the A. S. preposition *for*, and the adverb *hwær*.

(d) *for which*, T. i, 78, 502 (*for whiche*). The illative relation is here expressed by a relative (A. S. *hwilc*), whose antecedent is the preceding sentence.

(e) *so* (A. S. *swā*), T. i, 71, 899, is used as in Modern English.

(f) *why* (A. S. *hwȳ*) is occasionally used as an illative by Pandare, T. iii, 277, 738.

(g) *than* (A. S. *þonne*) is frequently found as an illative, T. iii, 505, 939 (*thanne*). From the temporal idea contained in *þonne*, has developed this intellectual use in which coincidence in the time of activity has led to the inference that one action is the reason for the other.

ILLATIVE CONJUNCTIONS IN THE ROMAUNT.

(a) *therefore*, Ra 1138, 1500 (*therfor*), Rb 1932, Rc 5830 (*therfor*), Rc 5840.

(b) *wherfore*, Rb 2142, 3266 (*wherfor*), Rc 6053.

(c) *for whiche* occurs only once as an illative, Rc 6877.

(d) *than*, Rb 1943, Rc 6189.

Summary.

Form common to the *Troilus* and the *Romaunt*: *therefore*.

TROILUS	FRAGMENT A	FRAGMENT B	FRAGMENT C
for-thy wherfore for which so why than		wherfore than	wherfore for whiche than

For which occurs sixty times in the *Troilus*, but only once in the *Romaunt*.

CHAPTER II.

THE SUBSTANTIVE CLAUSE.

There are four forms for the clause that takes the place of a noun in the sentence.

1. A simple declarative clause, used as subject or object of the verb or in apposition with some word to complete the sense.
2. A clause of indirect question, used as subject or object of the leading verb.
3. A clause of indirect exclamation, often confused with the preceding on account of the identity of form.
4. A substantive-relative clause, in which the antecedent and relative are combined.

§1. *Simple declarative clause.*

1. Subject of the verb, T. i, 239.
2. In apposition with *it*, subject of the verb, T. ii, 256.
3. Object of the verb, T. i, 785.
4. In apposition with a noun, T. i, 467.

There are three successive stages of development to be seen in Chaucer's declarative clause. Examples of them all can be found in A. S., although the last is rare.

1. The original form is that in which the pronoun has a complement. By this arrangement the first *that* (A. S. *þæt*) occupies its proper place in the sentence, preparing the way for the succeeding clause. For a repetition of *that*, see T. i, 931. Frequently the demonstrative *that* is replaced by *this*, T. iii, 386, iv, 960, v, 291 :

And *that* he wolde telle him of his pyne,
This knewe he wel y-nough, with-oute book.

In T. iii, 367 the demonstrative *that* is expressed, but the conjunctive *that* is omitted :

And peril was it noon to thee by-wreye,
That wiste I wel ;

In T. iii, 1297 we have the demonstrative *this*, the conjunction *that*, and the demonstrative *that* :

This dar I seye, *that* trouthe and diligence,
That shal ye finden in me al my lyf,

2. The form most frequently employed both in A. S. and by Chaucer is the simple *that* without a correlative, T. i, 898. The clause with *that* goes with the preposition *but* in T. iv, 1066.

In T. iii, 1656, the subject is repeated after an intervening adjective clause :

Pandare answerde, and seyde thus, *that he*
 That ones may in hevene blisse be,
He feleth other weyes, dar I leye,

3. Owing to Scandinavian influence, we have the entire omission of *that* even in A. S. literature, although very seldom. Chaucer omits the conjunction freely, T. i, 907, ii, 350. The preposition *but* is used with this form of the clause in T. ii, 196, v, 1369, 1378.

There are several examples of *that* used tautologically, found both in A. S. and in Modern English. This differs from the correlative use. There the declarative clause is in apposition with a demonstrative ; here there is no demonstrative, but merely a repetition of the conjunction, T. i, 674, ii, 485.

The extensive use to which *that* is put is well exemplified by T. iii, 1751-1753 :

That that the world with feyth, which *that* is stable,
 Dyverseth so his stoundes concordinge,
That elements *that* been so discordable
 Holden a bond perpetuely duringe,

Clauses introduced by *how* and *why* (A. S. *hū* and *hwȳ*) are sometimes merely elaborations of a substantive idea :

Til she so neigh him made hir *chiteringe*
How Tereus gan forth hir suster take,—T. ii, 69.

The swalwe Proigné, with a sorwful lay,
 Whan morwe com, gan make hir *weymentinge*,
Why she forshapen was ;—T. ii, 66.

Also T. iv, 663, 1101, 1331 (*how that*).

Negative declarative clause.

After an affirmative sentence the negation is expressed by :

(a) *that . . . ne*, T. i, 495, 823 (*that . . . not*).

(b) *ne that*, meaning "and that not," in joining a negative to an affirmative clause, T. ii, 495.

(c) *not*, in a clause in which *that* is omitted, T. i, 208.

After a negative sentence the negation is expressed by :

(a) *that . . . ne*, T. v, 1636.

(b) *but*, T. i, 943 :

Now wolde never god *but* thou were esed ;

Clauses depending on verbs of *wishing* are assimilated to the final clause in mood (see Final Clause, Chapter VII), so that it would be more proper to place the last example under the negative final clause.

SIMPLE DECLARATIVE CLAUSE IN THE *ROMAUNT*.

1. Subject of the verb, Rb 2570.

2. In apposition with *it*, subject of the verb, Ra 246, Rb 2059.

3. Object of the verb, Ra 1, Rb 2067, Rc 5835.

4. In apposition with a noun, Ra 1559, Rb 3353, Rc 6068.

We find three stages in the development of the simple declarative clause in the *Romaunt*.

1. For an example of a clause introduced by *that*, with a demonstrative *that* as complement, see Ra 1040, Rb 3406.

In place of the demonstrative *that* we find *this* in Rb 4031, 4840.

In Rb 5659 the demonstrative is expressed, but the conjunction is omitted :

" In erthe is not our countree,"

✱ *That* may these clerkis seyn and see
In Boece of Consolacioun,

In Rb 4961 the demonstrative *this* is used and the conjunction *that* omitted :

She is hated, *this* wot I wele.

Also Rc 5944.

2. The form most frequently used in the *Romaunt* is the conjunction *that* alone, Ra 13, Rb 2241, Rc 5821. In Rb 5014 *that* is used but its clause is omitted, probably because the translator

lost the train of thought. A comparison with the French text shows the missing clause to have been substantive (Michel, vol. i, p. 153).

3. The conjunction is freely omitted, Ra 11, Rb 2740.

That is used tautologically in Ra 1478.

In Ra 783 *how that* introduces a substantive clause :

But her-of lyth no remembraunce,
How *that* they daunced queyntely.

Also Rb 1719, 3353 (*how*).

Negative declarative clause.

After an affirmative, the negation is expressed by :

(a) *that* . . . *ne*, Ra 522, Rb 2422, 5175 (*that* . . . *not*), Rc 7314.

(b) *ne that*, joining two negative clauses, Rb 4255.

When *that* is omitted, we find :

(c) *not*, Ra 576, Rb 3715, Rc 5829 (*ne*), 5944.

After a negative sentence the negation is expressed by :

(a) *that* . . . *ne*, Ra 523.

(b) *but*, Rb 5068 :

Yet nevertheles, I wol not sey
† *But* she, for solace and for pley,
May a jewel or other thing
Take of her loves free yeving ;

Unfortunately the reading *but* here is doubtful, as the authorities have *that*.

Summary.

The substantive clauses of the two poems are alike. All the forms of the clause as it appears in the *Troilus* are not present in the *Romaunt* ; for example, the clause used with *but* and that introduced by *why*. The converse, however, is true. Both poems show the three stages of development and the tautological use of *that*. The use of the conjunction without its clause in Rb 5014 is noted. The following table will give the usage in the negative clause.

Forms common to both poems : *that* . . . *ne*, *not* (when *that* is omitted).

	TROILUS	FRAGMENT A	FRAGMENT B	FRAGMENT C
After a negative {	ne that that . . . ne but	that . . . ne	ne that † but	

§2. *Clause of indirect question.*

(a) *who that* and *who* (A. S. *hwā*) are used like *who* in Modern English, T. iv, 180, ii, 1253. The accusative case is expressed by

(b) *whom that* and *whom* (A. S. *hwæm*), T. i, 717, iii, 586. In the dative we find *for whom that*, T. i, 739.

(c) The genitive form is *whos* (A. S. *hwæs*), T. ii, 1190.

(d) *which* (A. S. *hwilc*) is in accordance with modern usage, T. iii, 198, 412.

(e) *what that* and *what* (A. S. *hwæt*) also introduce an indirect question, T. ii, 558, and i, 96. *What* is used personally as in A. S. :

But tel me, if I wiste *what* she were—T. i, 765.

Compare “*hē nyste hwæt hie wæron*,” A. S. Chron. for 787. It has dropped the neuter gender of the A. S., and is used like the A. S. *hwilc*, T. iii, 1150, *what man*; T. v, 1229, *what thing*. In T. iii, 911, *what*, used adjectively, stands at the beginning of the clause, and the preposition *inne*, at the end :

Now have I told *what peril* he is *inne*,

(f) *how that* (A. S. *hū*), T. iii, 1009. Any word that is not a subordinate conjunction, when used as such, has the relative suffix *that*.[‡] Very frequently Chaucer drops *that* and we have the modern form *how* alone, T. i, 492.

(g) *why* (A. S. *hwȳ*) is used as in Modern English, T. i, 974, v, 621.

(h) *for-why* (A. S. *for-hwȳ*), T. iii, 1009.

(i) *wherfor*, a barbaric form discussed under the illatives (see above), is also used to introduce an indirect question. It follows the law, explained under *how*, of adding *that* to make the clause subordinate. *Wherefore that* is found in the *Book of the Duchesse*

(l. 747), but in the *Troilus* we have only *wherfor*, T. i, 311, ii, 1411 (*wherfore*).

(j) *wher-of*, T. v, 1224, and

(k) *wher-on*, T. ii, 691, are formed in the same barbaric way as *wherfor*.

(l) *wher that* and *wher* (A. S. *hwær*) introduce indirect questions, T. iv, 1133, ii, 795, iii, 1150 (*where*).

(m) *whanne* (A. S. *hwanne*), T. iii, 1398, 1479.

(n) *whether that . . . or* (A. S. *hwæþer*) introduces a disjunctive question, T. i, 132. Sometimes *that* is omitted, as in T. i, 425. Other forms are *whether that . . . or if*, T. iv, 1011-1015; *whether that . . . or elles*, T. ii, 1152; *whether . . . or elles*, T. v, 1300. In T. ii, 1466, *whether* does not introduce a disjunctive question, since only the first member is expressed. The contracted form *wher* occurs in T. ii, 1263, iv, 1162. This has the same orthography as the local adverbial conjunction.

(o) *if* (A. S. *gif*, O. N. *ef*) is very often used instead of *whether* in both disjunctive questions and those in which the second member is suppressed. Corresponding to *whether that . . . or* we have, in T. i, 493, *if that . . . or*. In T. i, 851, *that* has been transposed, and we find *if . . . or that*. A more emphatic form is *if . . . or elles if*, T. iii, 968. The simple *if . . . or* occurs in T. i, 191. In all these cases there has been the choice between two, "oon of the tweye" (T. i, 494). In T. ii, 955, a third member is added, *if . . . or . . . or*. When the second member is not expressed we find either *if that*, T. iv, 1402, or *if*, T. i, 882, ii, 279. The connective is omitted in T. ii, 896:

And axen fendes, is it foul in helle?

(p) The question is often elliptical, as "Woot I nought who," T. ii, 1700.

CLAUSE OF INDIRECT QUESTION IN THE *ROMAUNT*.

(a) *who*, Ra 847, is the only form from the A. S. *hwā* that occurs in the *Romaunt*.

(b) *which*, Rb 5487, 5488 (*whiche*).

(c) *what* is used personally as in A. S. in Ra 589:

And *what* she was, I axede eke.

Also Ra 816, Rb 2877.

It is also used as in Modern English, Rb 3381, Rc 6880. It has lost the A. S. gender, and we have it as in the *Troilus*, used adjectively like A. S. hwilc: Ra 377, *what tyme*; Rb 4650, *what lord*; Rb 2124, *what medicine*; Rc 6077, *what place*.

(d) *how that*, Ra 588, Rb 3513, Rc 6478, and *how*, Ra 37, Rb 2707, Rc 6079.

(e) *why that*, Rc 6514 and probably Rb 3513, where *that* seems to belong to *why* as much as to *how*. *Why* occurs alone in Rb 3139.

(f) *whereof*, Ra 703.

(g) *ther* (A. S. þær) meaning "where," Ra 1656.

(h) *where*, Rb 4977, 4989.

(i) *fro whennes*, Ra 739. This form takes the place of the A. S. hwanon. The suffix *-es* was originally a genitive case-ending.

(j) *whether . . . or*, Rb 2980. *Whether . . . or elles*, Rc 7359, depends on the verbal idea contained in the noun *parlement*. In Rc 7061 there is a confusion of the indirect question and of the concessive adverbial clause:

Nought roughete I *whether* of stone or tree,
Or erthe, or turves *though* it be.

It should be noted that *whether* has lost its original dual meaning. The contracted *wher . . . or* occurs in Rb 2617. For the form of question in which only one member is expressed, we have *wher that*, Rb 2131, and *wher*, Rb 5191, Rc 7600.

(k) The only example of a disjunctive question introduced by *if* is in Ra 515. The form is somewhat complex owing to the interpolation of the periodic disjunctive:

Ne nought wiste I *if that* ther were
Eyther hole or place [o]-where,

Where the second member is suppressed, the question is introduced by *if that*, Ra 536, and *if*, Rb 3761, Rc 6052.

Summary.

Forms common to the *Troilus* and the *Romaunt*: *what*, *how that* and *how*.

TROILUS	FRAGMENT A	FRAGMENT B	FRAGMENT C
who that, who whom that, whom whos which what that why for-why wherfor wher-of wher-on wher that wher	who		
		which	
		why that, why	why that
	whereof		
		where	
	ther fro whennes		
whanne { whether that . . . or { whether . . . or { whether that . . . { or if { whether that . . . { or elles { whether . . . or { elles		whether . . . or	whether . . . or
{ whether			
{ wher		wher . . . or	
{ if that . . . or		wher that	
{ if . . . or that		wher	wher
{ if . . . or elles if			
{ if . . . or	if that . . . eyther . . . or		
if that	if that		
if		if	if
elliptical			

The *Troilus* shows great variety in the form of the indirect question. Almost all the conjunctions of the *Romaunt* are represented: *wher . . . or* and *wher that* are hardly to be counted, they correspond so closely to the use of the *Troilus*. The only real variations in usage are *fro whennes* and *ther*, which occur in Fragment A, and the latter may be merely a matter of orthography.

§3. Clause of Indirect Exclamation.

The conjunctions that introduce the indirect question and the indirect exclamation are identical.

(a) *how that*, T. i, 56, and *how*, T. ii, 393.

(b) *what* used adjectively introduces an indirect exclamation, T. i, 821, iii, 288.

(c) *which*, used adjectively, T. ii, 1737, iv, 712.

CLAUSE OF INDIRECT EXCLAMATION IN THE *ROMAUNT*.

(a) *how that*, Ra 332, and *how*, Ra 618, Rb 3735.

(b) *what* used adjectively, Ra 1497, Rc 6809.

Summary.

TROILUS	FRAGMENT A	FRAGMENT B	FRAGMENT C
how that how what which	how that how what	how	what

§4. *Substantive-relative clause.*

(a) *that* (A. S. þæt) is used meaning "that which" or "what," T. i, 1033, v, 1636. It is used in apposition with the subject of the main verb in T. ii, 798, as object in T. ii, 1052, and in apposition with the object in T. ii, 252. The clause sometimes occurs with a preposition: T. ii, 1119, *of that*; T. iv, 853, *to that*.

(b) *who-so that* (A. S. swā hwā swā), T. i, 147, *who-so*, T. i, 603, ii, 670, and *whom so*, T. v, 145, are used like Modern English "who-so," "whoever."

(c) *who that*, T. ii, 867, and *who*, T. iii, 49, are used with the same force.

(d) *what that* and *what* have the force of "whatever," T. iv, 938, and ii, 1333. When used adjectively, the noun is placed between *what* and *that*, "*what wight that*," T. iv, 215. In T. i, 679, and v, 1773, *what* means "whoever."

(e) Parallel to *who-so*, we have the neuter *what-so* (A. S. swā hwæt swā), T. ii, 592. Combined with a noun, the noun is placed between *what* and *so*, "*what wight so*," T. iii, 821.

(f) A fuller form of the neuter is seen in *what that ever*, T. iv, 499, and we have the modern *what-so-ever* in T. i, 497.

(g) *wher-so* (A. S. swā hwæper swā), T. iii, 1046, has lost its original dual force:

But, for my devoir and your hertes reste,
Wher-so yow list, by ordal or by ooth,
 By sort, or in what wyse so yow leste,
 For love of god, lat preve it for the beste !

(h) *how that*, T. i, 1040.

SUBSTANTIVE-RELATIVE CLAUSE IN THE *ROMAUNT*.

(a) *that*, meaning "that which" or "what," is used as subject of the main verb in Rb 3315, Rc 6018; in apposition with the subject of the verb, Rb 3115, Rc 6021; as object, Ra 1054, Rb 3412, Rc 7164; in apposition with the object, Rb 3798. In Ra 1054, Rb 2417, 4361, *that* is personal. The clause is found with a preposition in Rb 2936, Rc 6817, *of that*; Rb 5517, *for that*.

(b) *who-so that*, Ra 484, Rb 2473, Rc 7473, and *who-so*, Ra 11, Rb 2153, Rc 5922.

(c) *who [so] ever*, Rb 2022, is a form not found in the *Troilus*, although it is parallel to *what-so-ever*, which does occur. In Rb 3434 we find *who-ever*.

(d) *who that*, Rc 5887, and *who*, Ra 1295, Rb 2478, Rc 6546. In the accusative we find *whom that*, Rb 3021, and *whom*, Rb 5697.

(e) *What that* in Rb 5282, and *what* in Rc 6300 have the force of "whatever." When joined to a noun, the noun is placed between *what* and *that*: Rb 2202, "*what kindrede that*"; Rc 6097, "*what word that*." In Rb 5564 *that* is omitted: "*what wey they fare*"; Rb 2650, "*what † weder it be*" (authorities read *whider*).

(f) *what so*, Rb 3415, Rc 7457. Combined with a noun we find "*what contrey so that*," Rc 5936.

(g) *what ever*, Rb 2430, 2661.

(h) The form *what that ever* occurs only adjectively. It is found five times in less than a hundred lines in Fragment C: Rc 6153, 6170, 6201, 6202, 6216.

(i) *what-som-ever* is used in Rb 5041, "*what-som-ever wo*." Here *som* (O. N. *sem*) has taken the place of *so*. This is a form frequently found in the *Ormulum*, as, for example, l. 1071:

Himm toc þe bisscopp off þe blod,
 swa summ hiss boc himm tahhte.¹

(j) *which . . . that* is used meaning "whichever" in Ra 1593.

(k) *wher-of that*, Rb 2311, means "in whatever."

¹ Morris, *Specimens of Early English*, Pt. I.

Summary.

Forms common to the *Troilus* and the *Romaunt*: *that*, *who-so that* and *who-so*, *who*.

TROILUS	FRAGMENT A	FRAGMENT B	FRAGMENT C
whom-so		who[so]ever who-ever	
who that		whom that, whom what that	who that
$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{what that} \\ \text{what} \end{array} \right\}$ meaning "whatever" $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{what, mean-} \\ \text{ing "whoever"} \end{array} \right\}$			what
what-so		what-so	what-so
what that ever		what-som-ever	what that ever
what-so-ever		what ever	
	which . . . that	wher-of that	
wher-so			
how that			

There are several connectives in the *Romaunt* that are not used in the *Troilus*: *who[so]ever*, *who-ever*, *whom that* and *whom*, *what ever*, *which . . . that*, and *wher-of that*. *What ever* is found twice; each of the others occurs once. With the exception of *which . . . that* (in Fragment A), they are all in Fragment B. In addition to these the northern form *what-som-ever* should be noted.

CHAPTER III.

THE ADJECTIVE CLAUSE.

(a) *that* (A. S. *þæt*) covers two-thirds of all the cases in the *Troilus*. It is used as in Modern English to refer to both persons and things : T. i, 2, Troilus ; T. i, 11, instrument. It is used without regard to the gender, number, or case of the antecedent : T. i, 177, folk ; T. i, 424, lord ; T. ii, 8, lady ; T. i, 788, foules. In the preceding examples *that* has been the subject of its clause ; in T. iv, 863, it is the object. There are two ways in which cases may be distinguished in the clause introduced by *that* :

1. By *that* + the so-called personal pronoun :

As he, *that* whan a wight is wo bi-goon,
He cometh to him a pas, and seyth right thus,—T. iv, 464.

Also T. ii, 172, *that they* ; T. ii, 777, *that she* ; T. v, 115, 446, *that it*.

2. To express relations other than those of subject or direct object, *that* stands at the beginning of the clause, and the preposition follows, either before or after the verb :

Ber it a-yein, for him *that* ye on leve !—T. ii, 1141.

Also T. iii, 307.

Of desespeyr *that* Troilus was *inne* :—T. ii, 6.

Also T. ii, 851, 1423, iii, 513, 1152, iv, 1259, v, 1645.

With *that* omitted we have :

Of al the lond the sonne *on* shyneth shene—T. iv, 1239.

The demonstrative *that* occurs six times as antecedent : T. i, 744,¹ 1036, ii, 1153, iv, 1107, v, 760, 1175 ; *this*, four times : T. iii,

¹ This seems to be the most reasonable interpretation of the passage.

344, ii, 1423 (referring to Criseyde), iii, 402, 905 (referring to Troilus).

(b) *which that* (A. S. *hwilc*) is used frequently, but only about four-fifths as often as *which*, T. iv, 333, ii, 767.

(c) *the which that* and *the which* (imitated from the French *lequel*) are used very seldom, T. v, 1824, ii, 1315.

Which is used to refer to persons as well as to things: T. ii, 1402, Deiphebus; T. ii, 1418, Criseyde; T. ii, 1489, diner. In referring to a personal antecedent, however, it is used chiefly in the nominative to supply the place of *who*, which was not yet established. In the oblique cases referring to persons it is used only about one-third as often as the oblique cases of *who* (*whom*, *whose*).

Which is sometimes combined with a noun to introduce an adjective clause, as in T. iii, 49, "*to which gladnes*"; T. iii, 1489, "*the which thing*." *Which* is used once in the collocation *that which*, T. iii, 1576. It is used four times with *this* as antecedent: T. ii, 1232 (*to which*), iii, 396, iv, 854, 1113 (*of which*). *Which* frequently goes with a preposition. Although this generally precedes the relative, yet here, too, as with *that*, it sometimes stands at the end of the clause:

To seen the sorwe *which that* he is inne;—T. iv, 906.

Sooth is, the wo, *the whiche that* we ben inne,—T. iv, 1268.

Which, alone or with a noun, is the only form of relative used to refer to other members of the sentence or to whole sentences, T. ii, 930, iv, 666.

There is no distinction between *that* and *which* as essential and non-essential relatives:

Laughen in scorn, and seyn, "Io, ther gooth he,

That is the man of so gret sapience,

That held us lovers leest in reverence!"—T. i, 515.

And that defaced is, that may ye wyte

The teres, *which that* fro myn eyen reyne,

That wolde speke, if that they coude, and pleyne.—T. v, 1336.

And seyde, 'he *which that* no-thing under-taketh,

No-thing ne acheveth, be him looth or dere.'—T. ii, 807.

(d) *whom that* and *whom* (A. S. *hwām*) are used only with personal antecedents, T. iv, 1335, v, 13.

(e) The same is true of the genitive forms *the whos* and *whos* (A. S. hwæs), T. v, 1359, 1367.

An adverbial clause depending on a noun takes the place of an adjective clause :

(f) *whan that*, T. iii, 902.

(g) *whan*, T. i, 156, ii, 54, iii, 354, 550, 551 (*and that*), v, 464, 465 (*that*), 653.

(h) *ther-as*, T. ii, 272, 919, 1365, iii, 749, v, 604, 845, 1791.

(i) *ther*, T. iii, 602, v, 32, 711, 957, 1017, 1174, 1274.

(j) *wher-as*, T. iii, 516.

(k) *where*, T. iv, 336.

(l) *why that*, T. v, 1028.

(m) *why*, T. ii, 606, 1567, iii, 795.

(n) *how*, T. v, 584.

Why is omitted in T. iv, 1673. The temporal *that* is omitted in T. ii, 220, iii, 1659, iv, 37, 1656, v, 719.

The relative conception is also expressed by the compound forms :

(o) *wher-fro*, T. i, 436.

(p) *wher-with*, T. i, 942, iv, 1112, 1371.

(q) Chaucer frequently omits the connective, and marks his relative clause by the genuinely Teutonic method of juxtaposition, T. v, 165.

RELATIVE	NO. OF TIMES USED	PERCENTAGE
that	632	66.25
which that	86	9.02
which ¹	108	11.32
the which that	5	.52
the which	11	1.15
whom that	4	.42
whom	25	2.62
the whos	2	.21
whos	8	.84
adverbial	32	3.35
compound	4	.42
omitted	37	3.88
	954	100.00

¹ For *which* (illative) is not counted.

ADJECTIVE CLAUSE IN THE ROMAUNT.

Two forms of the relative, *the which that* and *the whos*, do not occur in the *Romaunt*. *Wher-as* is not found, but is represented by *where* (*wher that*). The use of this form is confined to Fragment B: *ther-as* and *ther* are found only in C (see under Local Clause). In the *Troilus*, the only compound forms are *wher-fro*, used once, and *wher-with*, three times. The *Romaunt* shows a greater variety: *wherwith*, twice; *wherin*, four times; *wherin that*, once; *wher-through*, three times; *wher-thurgh that*, once; *wherof*, seven times; *wherto*, once; *wheron*, once. Of these twenty forms, all but two are in Fragment B: *wherin that* and *wherin* occur in C.

(a) *that*, in the poem taken as a whole, occurs more frequently than in the *Troilus*, representing almost three-fourths of all the cases. The per cent. runs still higher in Fragments A and C (see table), but falls considerably in Fragment B. The usage is the same in both poems with regard to the gender, number, and case of the antecedent: Ra 44, Rb 2652, she; Rc 5878, goddesse; Ra 282, Rb 5368, Rc 6573, man; Ra 316, Rb 2204, Rc 6096, thing; Ra 107, foules; Rb 2839, clerkis; Rc 7531, games. In all but the last example *that* is the subject of its clause. It appears as object in Ra 10, Rb 2546, Rc 6581. To make a distinction between the cases we find:

1. *That* + the so-called personal pronoun:

Ne hath she kin noon of hir blood,
That she nis ful *hir* enemy;—Ra 268.

Also Ra 29, 55, 1237, Rb 5140, Rc 6045, *that it*; Rb 3032, *that hir*; Rc 6818, *that he*. We may place here for convenience, Rb 2000, *which it*. Rc 7109 is doubtful: it is not in the Glasgow MS. Thynne gives *that they*, emended by Dr. Skeat to *that he*. By comparison with the French text Rb 3741 and 4258 seem to be adjective clauses rather than clauses of result:

Ther is no lady so hauteyne,
 Duchesse, countesse, ne chasteleyne,
That I nolde holde *hir* ungoodly—Rb 3741.

See Michel, vol. i, p. 113:

Il n'est dame ne chastelaine
Que ge ne tenisse à vilaine,

Ne noon so ful of honestee,
That she nil laughe and mery be—Rb 4258.

See Michel, vol. i, p. 129 :

Il n'est nule *qui* ne se rie,

2. *That* + a preposition :

a Preposition before the verb :

And she was put, *that* I of talke,—Ra 463.

Also Ra 904, Rb 2720, 3886, 5463, Rc 6679.

b Preposition after the verb :

These arowes *that* I speke of here,—Ra 983.

Also Rb 3619, 5323, Rc 6982.

From the correlative modal clause introduced by *swich . . . as*, which runs close to the adjective clause in meaning, has developed the use of the relative *that* in place of *as*. The examples are only in Fragments B and C :

Save *sich that* ar[e]n worth right nought,—Rb 5047.

Also Rb 3886, 4930, 5667, Rc 7084, 7139. Conversely, *as* takes the place of the relative adverb in Ra 660 :

In thilke ¹ place *as* they habytyn.

The collocation *that that* occurs seven times, Ra 1222 (*that [thing] that*), Rb [1978, 2344, 2934], 4473, Rc 7057, 7146 ; *this that*, once, Rb 3039 ; *these that*, once, Rb 5690. Both *this* and *these* refer to persons.

(b) *which that*, Ra 1382, Rb 4970, Rc 7010, is used much less frequently than in the *Troilus*. It occurs less than one-tenth as often as *which*, Ra 506, Rb 3110, Rc 6721. The latter, in the poem taken as a whole, represents nearly the same per cent. of cases as in the *Troilus* ; but in Fragment B the per cent. rises, so that we have 17.38 per cent. against 11.32 per cent. in the *Troilus*.

(c) *the which*, Ra 37 ([*the*] *which*), Rb 1802, is used more frequently in Fragment B than in the *Troilus* (5.19 per cent. against 1.15 per cent.), but only once in A and not at all in C.

As in the *Troilus*, *which* refers to persons as well as to things : Ra 870, I ; Rb 2632, man ; Rc 6895, men ; Ra 4, swevenes ; Rb

¹ places.

2583, dreame; Rc 6394, sinne. And also, as in the *Troilus*, its use with a personal antecedent is chiefly in the nominative. With one exception (Ra 870), the examples are in Fragment B. In the oblique cases, it is used only once in Fragment B, three times in C, and once in A with the collective, folk. Instead we have the oblique cases of *who*. But here, too, a majority of the examples is in Fragment B. There are but two cases in A, and two in C, giving in the latter a larger proportion of the oblique cases of *which*.

Which, combined with a noun, introduces an adjective clause in Ra 1457, Rb 4288, 4824, 5313. It is used with *that* as antecedent in Rb 5196. A preposition often precedes *which*; once it follows at the end of the clause:

for my sinne,
Which that I fond me gilty *inne*;—Rc 6394.

Besides *which* and *which* + noun with an expanded antecedent, Rb 3596, 4824, we have *wherewith* in Rb 2526, and *wherof* in Rb 2050 and 2923.

There is no distinction in the *Romaunt* between *which* and *that* as essential and non-essential relatives.

1. *That* as non-essential:

And also other that with hem were,
That weren alle of hir meynee;—Ra 1305.

Also Rb 2896, Rc 7421.

2. *Which* as essential:

But men may somme † swevenes seen,
Which hardely † ne false been,—Ra 4.

† Sweven; that false ne bene.

Also Rb 2111, Rc 6895.

(d) *who that* (A. S. *hwā*) is used once as a relative, Rb 5262:

Repreve he dredeth never a del,
Who that biset his wordis wel;

(e) *whom that* and *whom* are used only with personal antecedents: Ra 43, Rb 5044, Rc 6391; Ra 1011, Rb 3052, Rc 7379.

(f) *whos* occurs only in Fragment B. Twice it has a personal antecedent, as in the *Troilus*, Rb 3701, 3915; in the other two cases its antecedent is the word *oynement*, Rb 1901:

Through *whos* vertu and *whos* might

An adverbial clause depending on a noun takes the place of an adjective clause :

(g) *whan that*, Ra 22.

(h) *whan*, Ra 86, 87, 91, 1504, Rb 2831, 3182, 4456, 4644, 5222 Rc 6435.

(i) *ther-as*, Rc 5942, 6323, 6585 (*there-as*).

(j) *ther*, Rc 5921 (*there*), 7570, 7620.

(k) *wher that*, Rb 1789 (*where that*), 4885.

(l) *where*, Rb 2045, 2506, 2556, 2900, 3131, 3234, 5341, 5498, 5662, 5665.

Compound forms :

(m) *wherewith*, Rb 2526, 2794.

(n) *wherin*, Rb 2174, 3270, 3474, Rc 6786.

(o) *wherin that*, Rc 7022.

(p) *wher-through*, Rb 2418, 3733, 4774.

(q) *wher-thurgh that*, Rb 4096.

(r) *wherof*, Rb 2050, 2908, 2923, 3007, 3225, 3707, 4182.

(s) *wherto*, Rb 2567.

(t) *wheron*, Rb 2961.

(u) As in the *Troilus* the connective is omitted, Ra 730, Rb 2106, Rc 6797.

RELATIVE	TOTAL		FRAGMENT A		FRAGMENT B		FRAGMENT C	
	No. of times used	Percent-age	No. of times used	Percent-age	No. of times used	Percent-age	No. of times used	Percent-age
that	621	72.46	172	83.49	271	61.17	178	85.58
which that	10	1.17	3	1.46	2	.45	5	2.40
which ¹	108	12.6	20	9.7	77	17.38	11	5.29
the which	24	2.8	1	.49	23	5.19		
who that	1	.12			1	.23		
whom that	3	.35	1	.49	1	.23	1	.48
whom	19	2.22	1	.49	17	3.84	1	.48
whos	4	.47			4	.9		
adverbial	29	3.38	5	2.42	17	3.84	7	3.37
compound	20	2.33			18	4.06	2	.96
omitted	18	2.1	3	1.46	12	2.71	3	1.44
	857	100.00	206	100.00	443	100.00	208	100.00

¹ For *which* (illative) is not counted.

Summary.

Forms common to the *Troilus* and the *Romaunt*: *that, which that* and *which, whom that* and *whom, whan, omission of connective.*

TROILUS	FRAGMENT A	FRAGMENT B	FRAGMENT C
	as	sich that	sich that
the which that the which	the which	the which who that	
the whos whos whan that ther-as ther wher-as	whan that	whos	ther-as ther
		wher that where	
why that, why how wher-fro wher-with		wherwith wherin	wherin wherin that
		wher-through wher-thurgh that wherof wheron	

The two points of greatest divergence are *which that* and the compound expressions. The former ranks third in the *Troilus* in point of number, but eighth in the *Romaunt* (fourth in Fragments A and C); the latter stands fifth in the *Romaunt* (fourth in Fragment B, not present in A), but tenth in the *Troilus*.

CHAPTER IV.

THE ADVERBIAL CLAUSE.

§1. *Local clause.*

Chaucer has eight ways of introducing the local adverbial clause. With the possible exception of T. iv, 336—

As wolde blisful Jove, for his joye,
That I thee hadde, *where* I wolde, in Troye !¹—

he limits the use of *wher* (*wher that*, etc.) to the clause of indirect question, the adjective clause (see above), and to the indefinite local (see below). To introduce the simple local clause he uses :

- (a) *ther-as* (A. S. *þær*), T. i, 629, ii, 1227 (*there as*).
- (b) *ther*, T. i, 475, iii, 1532 (*there*).
- (c) *whider* (A. S. *hwider*), T. iv, 282.

Indefinite local clause.

- (d) *wher that* (A. S. *hwær*), T. i, 357 :

But bad his folk to goon *wher that* hem liste.

- (e) *wher-as*, T. iv, 1358 :

And every wight han libertee to bleve
Wher-as him list the bet, with-uten leve.

- (f) *wher-so* (A. S. *swā hwær swā*), T. v, 1516.
- (g) *wher*, T. ii, 206, 200 (*where*) :

And *wher* him list, best felawshipe can
To suche as him thinketh able for to thryve.

- (h) *whider-so* (A. S. *swā hwider swā*), T. iii, 391.

¹ This may be a local adverbial clause, but it has been put under the adjective clause.

LOCAL CLAUSE IN THE ROMAUNT.

The *Romaunt* shows fourteen forms for the local adverbial clause.

(a) *where . . . there*, Rb 5767 :

For *where* they good ensauple take,

There is he with veynglorie shake.

(b) *wher that* occurs only in an adjective clause (Rb 4885), and in Rc 6653, where *wher* is supplied by Dr. Skeat.

(c) *wher-as*, Rb 1966.

(d) *wher*, Rb 1939, 4843. The more usual form is *where*, Rb 2616.

(e) *ther that* is not found in the *Troilus*, Rb 1937, 3824.

(f) *ther-as*, Ra 735.

(g) *ther*, Rb 2216, Rc 6146 (*there*).

There is an interesting difference in the use of *ther* and *wher* by the different fragments. This may be purely orthographic, for the one form might easily have been substituted for the other by the scribe. All the uses of *ther*, *wher*, in introducing subordinate clauses are included in the following summary :

	A	B	C	Total	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
ther that		2		2						
there-as			I	I		I	2	I		4
ther-as	2		2	4		5	2	4	4	15
there	2		2	4			I	I		2
ther		I	4	5	2	2	7	I	18	30
where that		4		4						
wher that		I		I	I			I		2
wher-as		I		I	I		I		2	4
where		16	I	17		I	3	I		5
wher	I	4		5		6	I			7
ther, etc.	4	3	9	16	2	8	12	7	22	51
wher, etc.	I	26	I	28	2	7	5	2	2	18

(h) *whither that*, Rb 1874.

(i) *thider* (A. S. *pider*), Rb 2652, means "whither."

Indefinite local clause.

(j) *wher-so*, Ra 466, Rb 2392, 5509 (*where-so*), Rc 6953.

(k) *wher*, Ra 1669, Rb 2795, 3260 (*where that*), 3447.¹

¹ Authorities give *where that*.

- (l) *wher-so-ever*, Rb 2308.
 (m) *wher-ever*, Rc 6366.
 (n) *every-wher that*, Rc 7625.

Summary.

Form common to the *Troilus* and the *Romaunt*: *wher-so*.

TROILUS	FRAGMENT A	FRAGMENT B	FRAGMENT C
ther-as ther whider	ther-as	where . . . there wher-as wher ther that ther	[wher] that ther
Indefinite local { wher wher that wher-as whider-so	wher	whither that thider wher where that wher-so-ever	wher-ever every-wher that

In general Fragment B prefers the forms in *wh-* to those in *th-*; but we find *thider* instead of *whider* beside *whither that*. The most important differences between the poems are seen in the indefinite clause. Here the *Romaunt* has *wher-so-ever*, *wher-ever*, and *every-wher that*, which are unknown to the *Troilus*.

§2. *Temporal clause.*

Chaucer introduces the temporal clause in twenty-eight different ways.

- (a) *whan . . . than* (A. S. þonne . . . þonne),

And *whan* a wight is from hir wheel y-throwe,
Than laugheth she, and maketh him the mowe,—T. iv, 6,

whan . . . thanne, T. v, 990, or *tho* (A. S. þā . . . þā), T. v, 1045. *Whan that* appears in the temporal clause in T. ii, 604.

- (b) *whan . . . so*, T. iv, 1075.

- (c) *whan . . . ther-after*, T. iv, 545, 173 (*whan that*).

- (d) *whan . . . anoon*, T. ii, 1010.

(e) *whan that* (A. S. *hwonne*), T. i, 351. *That* converts the adverb into the conjunction.

(f) *whanne*, T. i, 505, preserves the form of the A. S. adverb. In T. i, 155, we have *whan*, and the modern *when* in T. i, 404.

(g) *whyl that* (A. S. *þā hwile þe*), T. i, 536. In the A. S. form, *þā* is the demonstrative agreeing with the accusative feminine singular *hwile*, and *þe* is the indeclinable relative particle.

(h) *whyl*, T. i, 119, v, 1330 (*while*).

(i) *ther-whyle*, T. iii, 538, substitutes the dative (A. S. *þære*) for the accusative (*þā*).

(j) *er that* (A. S. *ær*), T. i, 5.

(k) *er*, T. i, 56.

(l) *or that* occurs once, T. i, 832.

(m) *or* is found three times as a temporal conjunction, once as a preposition, T. i, 1071, ii, 571, 1362, and T. v, 164.

(n) *til that* (O. N. *til*), T. i, 686. The A. S. word corresponding in meaning was *oþ* (*oþ-þæt*, *oþ-þe*). Confusion arose between this and the disjunctive *oþþe* (see above), resulting in the substitution of the O. N. *til*. As with words of A. S. origin, *that* is added to make a conjunction out of a preposition.

(o) *til*, T. i, 220.

(p) *sith that* (A. S. *siþþan*), T. ii, 568, v, 1167 (*sin that*).

(q) *sithen*, T. v, 780, approaches the A. S. form more nearly.

(r) *sith*, T. iii, 1222.

(s) *as that* (A. S. *ealswā*), T. ii, 517, iv, 1223. In A. S., *swā* is used of modal action; here it is transferred to the temporal sphere.

(t) *as*, T. i, 7, ii, 610, gives us the modern temporal conjunction.

(u) *al-so sone as that*, T. v, 1425, *as sone as ever*, T. v, 422, 511, and *as sone as*, T. ii, 1684, v, 519, differ from the simple *as*, in that the action is immediate. So also, *anoon-right as*, T. iv, 666.

(v) *as ferforth as*, T. i, 121, means "as long as," thus connecting the action of the main sentence with that of the dependent clause in point of duration. The expression is not found elsewhere in the *Troilus* referring to time.

(w) *that* is used in T. ii, 766, instead of repeating the *whan* of line 764.

(x) *after that* (A. S. *æfter-þām-þe*), T. iv, 1170, 1688, introduces an action preceding that of the main sentence.

(y) *after*, T. iv, 935.

(z) *now* (A. S. *nū*), T. iii, 865, shows the close relation between time and cause (see below under Causal Clause).

Indefinite temporal clause.

(a') *whan that so*, T. ii, 1484.

(b') *whan so that*, T. iii, 671.

TEMPORAL CLAUSE IN THE *ROMAUNT*

The temporal adverbial clause in the *Romaunt* is introduced in twenty-one ways.

(a) *whan . . . than*, Ra 254, 577 (*thanne*), 629 (*when*), 721 (*whan that*), Rb 2028, 5107 (*than . . . whan*).

(b) *whan . . . anoon*, Rb 3753, 3822 (*whan that*), Rc 6703.

(c) *whan . . . yit*, Rb 2913.

(d) *whan that*, Ra 22, Rb 1775, Rc 5882.

(e) *whanne*, Rb 2350, 4837. In Ra 86, Rb 1706, and Rc 6435, we find *whan*; in Ra 264, Rc 7434, *when*.

(f) *whyles that*, Ra 792, does not occur in the *Troilus*. It is a barbaric form; the genitive of the A. S. *hwil* was *hwile*. Chaucer uses *the whyles that* in the *Book of the Duchesse*, l. 151, and *whyles* in l. 177.

(g) *whyl that*, Rb 4988, Rc 6548, 6612 (*while that*).

(h) *whyl*, Ra 72, Rb 1877, Rc 6219; *whyle*, Ra 1449, Rb 4696; *while*, Ra 1090, Rb 3499.

(i) *er that*, Ra 394.

(j) *er*, Ra 237, Rb 2222, Rc 6386. *Or* does not occur in the *Romaunt* as a temporal conjunction. The prepositional use in Ra 864, however, shows the form.

(k) *til that*, Ra 528, Rb 3190, Rc 6739.

(l) *til*, Ra 521, Rb 1806, Rc 6310.

(m) *sith that*, Rb 3562.

(n) *sith*, Rc 6071.

(o) The simple *as* does not occur in the *Romaunt*, but we have *al-so sone as*, Ra 1122; *as sone as*, Rb 5351, Rc 6984; *anoon as*, Rb 5496.

(p) *as longe as*, Rb 4981.

(q) *that* is used in Ra 1575 to avoid the repetition of *whan* (1573). A good example of *that*, temporal, occurs in Rb 3876:

It is to long *that* he him knew.

(r) *after*, Rc 6564.

(s) *from* (A. S. *fram*), Ra 850, is not in the *Troilus*. It marks emphatically the starting-point in the time, and is the converse of *til* in the temporal sentence.

(t) *now that*, Rb 4948, and

(u) *now*, Rb 2584, 4119, show the intimate connection between time and cause (see below under Causal Clause).

Summary.

Forms common to the *Troilus* and the *Romaunt*: *whan that* *whanne* (*whan*, *when*), *whyl*, *er*, *til that*, *til*, *as sone as*.

TROILUS	FRAGMENT A	FRAGMENT B	FRAGMENT C
whan . . . than whan . . . so whan . . . ther-after whan . . . anoon	whan . . . than	whan . . . than whan . . . anoon whan . . . yit	whan . . . anoon
whyl that ther-whyle er that or that, or sith that sithen sith as that, as anoon-right as as ferforth as that after that after	whyles that er that that from	whyl that sith that anoon as as longe as that now that now	whyl that sith after
now whan that so whan so that			

The only form in the *Romaunt* essentially different from those in the *Troilus* is *from*, used once in Fragment A. It is to be noted that there are no indefinite temporal conjunctions in the *Romaunt*.

§3. Modal clause.

There are thirty-eight different forms for the modal clause in Chaucer.

Correlatives.

(a) *the . . . the* (A. S. þȳ . . . þȳ), T. i, 448, 449, iii, 1651.
In T. i, 406, the correlative is omitted :

For ay thurst I, *the more that* I it drinke.

(b) *also* (seur) *as . . . as* (greet) *as* in T. iii, 1633 :

For *also* seur *as* reed is every fyr,
As greet a craft is kepe wel *as* winne ;

In A. S. the form of the correlative modal was *swā . . . swā* (swā . . . swā-swā). The words *also* and *as* come from the A. S. *ealswā*. The correlative is omitted in T. iv, 421 :

For *al-so* seur *as* day cometh after night,
The newe love, labour or other wo,
Or elles selde seinge of a wight,
Don olde affecciouns alle over-go.

(c) *as . . . so*, T. ii, 1335. *So* is omitted, as in T. iv, 225.

The particles are often strengthened by *right*, giving us *right as . . . right so*, T. ii, 967 ; *right as . . . so*, T. i, 171 ; *as . . . right so*, T. ii, 1331 ; *right as . . . so* (omitted), T. ii, 764. Also

(d) *right as . . . in swich* present gladnesse, T. iii, 1240.

(e) *right so as . . . right*, T. iii, 351.

Approaching nearer the simple clause we have :

(f) *al-so . . . as*, T. iii, 1388, iv, 1443.

(g) *so . . . as that*, T. iii, 460, v, 1643.

(h) *so . . . as*, T. i, 175, iv, 1648.

(i) *swich . . . as*, T. ii, 859, iv, 982. The first member is strengthened by *right* in T. iv, 863 ; the second, in T. iv, 726.

(j) *swich . . . ascaunces*, T. i, 292, occurs only once.

(k) *thus . . . as*, T. iv, 441.

(l) *as . . . as*, T. iii, 1390, iv, 1136. I have been able to find but one exception to the rule that restricts the use of *as . . . as* to affirmative sentences and to negative sentences in the interrogative form. With the exception of T. iii, 998,

Al can I *nought as* muche *as* it were right ;

we find *so . . . as* in negative sentences. We have an example of *as . . . as* in the negative interrogative sentence in T. iii, 1427 :

O night, allas ! why niltow over us hove,
As longe *as* whanne Almena lay by Jove ?

Simple clause.

(m) *as that*, T. iv, 1502, v, 1769.

(n) *as*, T. i, 11, is very frequent. It is used freely with an elliptical construction such as we find in T. i, 96 :

As she that niste what was best to rede ;

Compare with this the full construction seen in T. iv, 863 :

As is that wight that men on bere binde ;

As is also used with the imperative as an optative particle, T. v, 145. *So* is not frequent in this construction, but is, nevertheless, used, T. iii, 734. We thus have three forms for the imperative :

And, for the love of god, my lady free,

Whom so ye hate, *as beth* not wroth with me.—T. v, 145.

And, for the love of god, my nece dere,

So leef this wo er Troilus be here.—T. iv, 896.

And, for the love of god, *beth* not my fo ;—T. v, 159.

As is also used with the meaning of “as, for example,” T. ii, 1025, iii, 776. It is often strengthened by *right*. For *right as*, see T. i, 852, iii, 336.

(o) *so as*, T. ii, 1323, iii, 772.

(p) *so*, T. ii, 846.

(q) *than that* (A. S. þonne) is used after a comparative, T. iv, 804.

(r) *than*, T. i, 455.

(s) *after that* (A. S. æfter = þām = þe) is used meaning “according as,” T. ii, 1347. This shows a transference of the conjunction from the temporal to the modal idea.

(t) *after*, T. iii, 175.

(u) The connective is often omitted. This form of the clause runs so close to the parenthetical statement that it is sometimes difficult to distinguish the one from the other, T. v, 121, 936.

Clause of asseveration.

(v) *as wisly . . . as*, meaning “just as surely as,” is used to introduce an oath, T. iii, 925, iv, 381.

(w) *so wis . . . as*, T. ii, 563.

(x) *as wisly*, T. ii, 1230, iii, 790.

(y) *as wis as*, T. iii, 713.

- (z) *al so siker as*, T. ii, 991.
 (a') *also*, T. iii, 102.
 (b') *so*, T. ii, 114, prepositive; T. ii, 182, postpositive.
 (c') *as*, T. ii, 133. *As* is often strengthened by *ever*, T. ii, 120.
 (d') The connective is omitted, T. ii, 90, 1686.

Clause of ideal comparison.

(e') *as though*, T. i, 51, v, 258. In T. iv, 695, it is strengthened by *right*.

(f') *as*, alone, is used meaning "as if," T. i, 723.

(g') *so that*, T. iii, 737, occurs once with a clause of ideal comparison.

(h') *ascaunces* (E. *as and* O. F. *quanses*) means "as if." It occurs in both T. i, 205 and 292, but in both places is used elliptically.

Indefinite modal clause.

(i') *how-so*, T. ii, 256, 1271.

(j') *how . . . that*, T. iii, 146, 906.

(k') *how*, T. iii, 821, v, 796.

MODAL CLAUSE IN THE ROMAUNT.

There are twenty-six different forms for the modal clause in the *Romaunt*.

Correlatives.

(a) *the . . . the*, Ra 1159, Rb 2465. This form is very frequent in Fragment B: Rb 1787, 2465, 2467, 2472, 3647, 3751, 5643, 5711. In Rb 1787 the first *the* is omitted, but the comparative is expressed:

And ever, *mo that* me was wo,
The more desyr hadde I to go

(b) *as (moche) as . . . right so*, Rc 7113.

(c) *as . . . so*, Rb 5360. The forms with *right* are *right as . . . right so*, Ra 1585, Rb 2926; *right as . . . so*, Ra 1182; *as . . . right so*, Rc 7597.

(d) *al-so . . . as*, Ra 212, Rb 4753.

(e) *so . . . as that*, Ra 312.

(f) *so . . . as*, Ra 252, Rb 3531, Rc 7690.

(g) *so . . . as* (wel) *as*, Ra 1695.

(h) *swich . . . as*, Ra 487, Rb 4771 (*suche as*), Rb 5751 (*sich as*), Rc 7249 (*sich . . . as*), Rc 7263 (*such . . . as*).

(i) *as . . . as*, Ra 116, Rb 2748, Rc 6521. I have not found any examples of *as . . . as* after a negative.

Simple clause.

(j) *as*, Ra 24, Rb 1915, Rc 5997; *right as*, Ra 30, Rb 1793, Rc 6343. *As* is used elliptically:

As she that was fulfilled of ire;—Ra 326.

Also Rb 1886, 3256, 4235.

(k) *so as*, Rb 2148.

(l) *so*, Rc 5937:

Or for right nought, *so* hadde may,

(m) *than*, Ra 113, Rb 2746, Rc 6002. In Rc 7630 it was unnecessary to supply *that*.

(n) *aftir*, Rb 5668.

(o) The connective is omitted frequently, Ra 230, Rb 1909 Rc 7287.

Clause of asseveration.

(p) *al-so wisly*, Ra 632.

(q) *so wis*, Rc 6433.

(r) *al-so . . . as*, Rc 6767.

(s) *so*, Rb 3086, Rc 5899, prepositive.

(t) *as*, Ra 1027.

Clause of ideal comparison.

(u) *as though*, Ra 1599, Rb 2572, Rc 6222.

(v) *as*, Ra 221, Rb 2564, Rc 6263.

Indefinite modal clause.

(w) *how that*, Rb 2988, 5445.

(x) *how that ever*, Rb 5027, Rc 6196.

(y) *how-so-ever*, Rc 6117.

(z) *how so that*, Rc 6962.

Summary.

Forms common to the *Troilus* and the *Romaunt*: *as . . . so*, *so . . . as*, *swich . . . as*, *as . . . as*, *as*, *than*, *connective of the simple clause omitted*, *as though*, *as*.

TROILUS	FRAGMENT A	FRAGMENT B	FRAGMENT C
the . . . the also . . as . . as . . as right as . . . swich right so as . . . right	the . . . the	the . . . the	
al-so . . . as so . . . as that	al-so . . . as so . . . as that so . . . as . . as	al-so . . . as	as . . as . . . right so
thus . . . as swich . . . ascaunces as that so as so than that after that after		so as	so than [that]
Asseveration { as wisely . . . as so wis . . . as as wisely as wis as al so siker as		after	so wis
also so as { connective omitted	al-so wisely as	so	al-so . . . as so
so that ascaunces how-so how . . . that how		how that how that ever	how that ever how-so-ever how so that

The *Troilus* has a great number of forms for the modal clause. There are three indefinite modal conjunctions, however, that are found only in the *Romaunt*: *how that ever*, *how-so-ever*, and *how so that*.

§4. Causal clause.

The subordinate causal clause of the *Troilus* is introduced in nineteen ways.

- (a) *for* . . . *therefore*, T. iv, 1039 :

But rather, *for* the man sit ther bifore,
Therefore is thyn opinion sooth, y-wis.

- (b) *for* . . . *so*, T. v, 1793, 129 (*for that* . . . *so*).

- (c) *sithen* . . . *now*, T. i, 941 :

And *sithen* thou hast wepen many a drope,
 And seyde swich thing wherwith thy god is plesed,
Now wolde never god but thou were esed ;

- (d) *sin that* . . . *now*, T. iii, 111.

- (e) *sin* . . . *so*, T. iii, 941, i, 898 (*sith* . . . *so*), iii, 414 (*sin that* . . . *so*).

- (f) *as* . . . *so*, T. iv, 1262 :

I am a womman, as ful wel ye woot,
 And *as* I am avysed sotheynly,
So wol I telle yow, whyl it is hoot.

- (g) *for that* (A. S. *for þām þe or for þȳ þe*), T. i, 734.

- (h) *for*, T. ii, 663. Here the subordinate and coördinate forms are the same.

- (i) *sith that*, T. i, 998, ii, 1059 (*sin that*). Here the temporal idea has been made causal.

- (j) *sithen*, T. i, 941.

- (k) *sith*, T. i, 253, 256 (*sin*), iv, 914 (*syn*). In T. v, 1072-1073, we have two causal clauses joined by *and*, the first introduced by *sin*, the second, by *sin that*.

- (l) *so as*, T. ii, 450, iv, 1310, 1322. The modal idea has given place to the causal :

And thanne at erste shul we been so fayn,
So as we shulle to-gederes ever dwelle,
 That al this world ne mighte our blisse telle.

- (m) *for-as-muche as*, T. v, 1352.

- (n) *now* (A. S. *nū*), T. iii, 865. The temporal passes over to the causal.

- (o) *by-cause that* (A. S. *be or bi and* F. *cause*), T. iv, 717. This hybrid causal has no settled form in the *Troilus*.

- (p) *by-cause* is found four times : T. iii, 991, iv, 125, 223, v, 1215. Besides this form and the preceding, we have :

By cause, lo, *that* she a lady is;—T. ii, 1633.

For, *by that cause* I say no tyme er now—T. iv, 99.

And *by the cause* I swoor yow right, lo, now,—T. v, 127.

(q) In T. iv, 1270, we have still another variation, *for the cause that* :

But *for the cause that* we sholden twinne.

In T. v, 127-129, there are two causal clauses joined by *and* ; the first introduced by *by the cause* ; the second, by *for that*.

(r) *that* introduces a subordinate causal clause, T. i, 905, iii, 1103.

(s) The conjunction is omitted, T. iii, 474 ; also in T. ii, 1573, after *allas* :

But ever-more, 'allas !' was his refreyn,
' My goode brother Troilus, the syke,
Lyth yet '—

Compare with this T. iii, 1103, and also T. v, 690 :

For which ful ofte a day 'allas !' she seyde,
' *That* I was born !'

CAUSAL CLAUSE IN THE ROMAUNT.

The causal clause is introduced in fourteen ways in the *Romaunt*.

(a) *for* . . . *therfore*, Rb 5632.

(b) *sith* . . . *yit*, Rb 4599.

(c) *for as moche as* . . . *than*, Rc 6383.

(d) *for that*, Ra 1046, Rb 4056, Rc 7027.

(e) *for*, Ra 681, Rb 2361, Rc 6675.

(f) *sith that*, Rb 3973, Rc 6131 ; *sen that*, Rb 1984.

(g) *sithen*, Rc 7237.

(h) *sith*, Ra 633, Rb 2060, 2114 (*sin*), Rc 5975.

(i) *now that*, Rb 4948. This also occurs in the *Book of the Duchesse*, l. 477.

(j) *now*, Rb 2584.

(k) *bicause* is the only form of the hybrid causal in the *Romaunt*. It is found only in Fragment B : Rb 1818, 2196, 2706, 3058, 3866, 4144, 4316, 4518, 4918.

(l) The tautological *for bicause* occurs in Rb 4856.

(m) *that*, Ra 278, Rb 2487, Rc 7690.

(n) The conjunction is omitted in Rb 3518.

Summary.

Forms common to the *Troilus* and the *Romaunt* : *for that*, *for*, *sith*, *that*.

TROILUS	FRAGMENT A	FRAGMENT B	FRAGMENT C
for . . . therfore for . . . so sithen . . . now sin that . . . now sin . . . so as . . . so		for . . . therfore	
		sith . . . yit	for as moche as . . . than
sith that sithen so as for-as-muche as		sith that	sith that sithen
now		now that now	
{ by-cause that by-cause bycause . . . that by that cause by the cause		bicause	
for the cause that		for bicause	
{ connective omitted		{ connective omitted	

The causal clauses of the two poems are almost alike. The only difference is in the hybrid *because*. In the *Troilus* it appears in five forms ; in Fragment B of the *Romaunt*, where it occurs nine times, it is always *bicause*. *For bicause* is used once in the same fragment.

§5. *Final clause.*

Chaucer has eleven different varieties of the final clause in the *Troilus*.

(a) *that*, T. i, 562. This form, which is identical with the A. S., has run all through the history of the language.

(b) *for that* (A. S. *for-þām-þæt* or *for-þȳ-þæt*), T. iii, 660.

(c) *for*, T. iii, 661, 1290.

(d) *so that* is usually found with a clause of result. In T. ii, 362, and iv, 28, however, it introduces a final clause.

(e) The conjunction is omitted, T. i, 890, iii, 588.

Negative clause.

(f) *lest that* (A. S. *þ̅y l̅æs þe*), T. i, 727, iv, 1340. Chaucer's form, like that of the Modern English, is superlative. A. S. *þ̅y l̅æs þe* is comparative.

(g) *lest*, T. i, 321.

(h) *that* . . . *ne* is used with the same force as *lest* :

Lest of myn innocence I seyde a-mis,

Or *that* she *molde* it for despyt receyve ;—T. ii, 1048.

(i) *lest* . . . *ne*, T. iii, 1411, is a stronger form for the negative final clause.

(j) *but*, T. i, 943 (see above under Declarative Clause).

(k) The conjunction is omitted in T. v, 664, and the following clause is introduced by *that* :

'y-wis, me dredeth ever-mo,
The sonnes sone, Pheton, be on-lyve,
And *that* his fadres cart amis he dryve.'

In T. v, 1570 *dradde* is followed by *that*, introducing a clause made negative by *un-*:

But natheles, though he gan him dispeyre,
And dradde ay *that* his lady was *untrewe*,

FINAL CLAUSE IN THE ROMAUNT.

There are eight ways of introducing the final clause in the *Romaunt*.

(a) *that*, Ra 34, Rb 2394, Rc 6069.

(b) *for that*, Rb 2678.

(c) *for*, Rb 4201, Rc 6910.

(d) The conjunction is omitted, Rb 2105, 2239.

Negative clause.

(e) *lest that*, Rb 2516.

(f) *lest*, Ra 1400, Rb 4161, Rc 6669.

(g) *that* . . . *ne*, Rb 4044, 2144 (*that* . . . *no*), Rc 6734 (*that* . . . *not*).

(h) *that* is used meaning "lest" (see below).

(i) The conjunction is omitted several times in Fragment B : Rb 3926, 4399, 4422, 5774. In Rb 4044 and 5245 the conjunc-

tion is expressed after *drede*; in the former, *that . . . ne*, in the latter, *lest that*. In Rb 4341, however, we find:

I drede, certeyn, *that* so fare I;

Also Rb 4457.

In Rb 5604 the main sentence is negative:

He dredith *nought that* it shal faile,

Summary.

Forms common to the *Troilus* and the *Romaunt*: *that*, *lest*.

TROILUS	FRAGMENT A	FRAGMENT B	FRAGMENT C
for that for so that { <i>connective</i> { <i>omitted</i> lest that that . . . ne lest . . . ne but that { <i>connective</i> { <i>omitted</i>		for that for { <i>connective</i> { <i>omitted</i> lest that that . . . ne that { <i>connective</i> { <i>omitted</i>	for that . . . not

The final clauses of the two poems are alike.

§6. Result clause.

Chaucer introduces the clause of result in nine different ways.

(a) *so . . . that*, T. i, 67.

(b) *such . . . that*, T. i, 475.

(c) *as . . . as*, T. ii, 354, is the only example of *as* in a clause of result found in the *Troilus*. It does not occur in either the *Knights Tale* or the *Book of the Duchesse*.

For me were lever, thou and I and he
Were hanged, than I sholde been his baude,
As heye, *as* men mighte on us alle y-see:

(d) *so that* (A. S. *swā þæt*), T. iii, 247.

(e) *so*, T. i, 590:

If it be *so* I do thee no comfort,

(f) *that*, T. i, 356.

(g) The connective is omitted, T. ii, 1108, iii, 217. Sometimes *so* occurs in the main sentence, T. ii, 1116, 468.

Negative clause.

(h) *that* . . . *ne*, T. iii, 1323.

(i) *that*, T. iv, 1311.

RESULT CLAUSE IN THE *ROMAUNT*.

There are eight ways of introducing the clause of result in the *Romaunt*.

(a) *so* . . . *that*, Ra 691, Rb 2056, Rc 6537.

(b) *such* . . . *that*, Ra 266 (*swich*), Rb 1731, Rc 6475.

(c) *so that*, Ra 1159, Rb 1778, Rc 5841.

(d) *so*, Rb 2597.

(e) *that*, Ra 66, Rb 1867, Rc 6417.

(f) The connective is omitted, Rb 3570. *So*, *such*, generally stand in the main sentence, Ra 213, 749 (*swich*), Rb 1852 (*sich*), 1873, Rc 6461.

Negative Clause.

(g) *that* . . . *ne*, Ra 1607, Rb 1837, Rc 5924.

(h) *that*, Rb 2454, Rc 5934. The authorities read *that* in Rb 4764: Dr. Skeat changes this to *but*:

Noon so fulfilled of bounte,
† *But* he with love may daunted be.

We find a parallel case in Rb 3768 where the reading has not been changed:

I might not be so anguissous
That I mote glad and joly be,

In Ra 775, he inserts *ne*:

The timbres up ful sotilly
They caste, and hente[n hem] ful ofte
Upon a finger faire and softe,
That they [*ne*] fayled never-mo.

Summary.

Forms common to the *Troilus* and the *Romaunt*: *so . . . that*, *such . . . that*, *so that*, *that*, *connective omitted*, *that . . . ne*.

TROILUS	FRAGMENT A	FRAGMENT B	FRAGMENT C
as . . . as so that (<i>negative</i>)		so that	that

The only difference between the two poems in the clause of result is the use of *as . . . as* in the *Troilus*.

§7. *Conditional Clause.*

Chaucer introduces the conditional clause in twenty-three different ways.

(a) *if . . . than*, T. iii, 827, i, 409 (*thenne*), iii, 1683 (*tho*), iv, 615 (*thanne*).

(b) *if . . . yet*, T. v, 1388.

(c) *if . . . so*, T. iv, 1497 :

And *if* ye goon, as I have told yow yore,
So think I nam but deed, with-oute more.

(d) *if that . . . lo*, T. ii, 283 :

And *if that* he wol take of it no cure,
Whan that it cometh, but wilfully it weyven,
Lo, neither cas nor fortune him deceyven,
But right his verray slouthe and wrecchednesse ;

(e) We sometimes have correlatives in the main sentence, when the condition is expressed by inversion :

And be ye wys, as ye ben fair to see,
Wel in the ring *than* is the ruby set.—T. ii, 584.

And were it wist that I, through myn engyn,
Hadde in my nece y-put this fantasye,
To do thy lust, and hoolly to be thyn,
Why, al the world up-on it wolde crye,—T. iii, 274.

- (f) *if that* (A. S. gif, O. N. ef), T. i, 407.
- (g) *if*, T. i, 23.
- (h) *and* (O. N. enda), T. i, 125.
- (i) *so that* is used meaning "provided that," T. iii, 1004, v, 996.
- (j) *so* has the same meaning, T. ii, 1162, iv, 554.
- (k) *in cas if that*, T. ii, 758. This is a new formation, and has no counterpart in the older stage of the language.
- (l) *in cas*, T. iv, 1509.
- (m) The conjunction is often omitted and the condition expressed by inversion of subject and predicate, T. i, 342, ii, 1474 (negative).

Negative Clause.

- (n) *but-if that* (A. S. būton), T. i, 413. *But* is the great negative of the conditional clause.
- (o) *but-if*, T. i, 971.
- (p) *but*, T. i, 338.
- (q) *save* (F. sauf) also introduces a negative condition, T. iii, 509, v, 813.
- (r) The negative condition is also expressed by *if . . . ne*, T. iv, 774.

Disjunctive condition.

- (s) *whether that . . . or*, T. iii, 929.
- (t) *whether . . . or*, T. ii, 313.
- (u) *wher-so . . . or*, T. i, 270.
- (v) We find a curious example in T. iv, 1022, where *al . . . or* is used to introduce a disjunctive condition.
- (w) The disjunctive condition is also expressed by an inversion of the subject and predicate, T. i, 451, ii, 808.

CONDITIONAL CLAUSE IN THE *ROMAUNT*.

The conditional clause of the *Romaunt* is introduced in twenty different ways.

- (a) *if . . . than*, Rb 2457, Rc 5973.
- (b) *if . . . yet*, Ra 285, Rb 3459, Rc 5917.
- (c) *if that*, Ra 502, Rb 2167, Rc 5968.
- (d) *if*, Ra 35, Rb 1875, Rc 5869. *Yif* is not found in the *Troilus*, but according to Dr. Skeat's emendation it occurs in Rb

2499 and Rc 6700.¹ In the former the Glasgow MS. reads *yitt* ; Thynne, *yet* : in the latter both authorities give *yit*.

(e) *and*, Rb 2051, Rc 7059.

(f) *so that*, Rb 3795, Rc 7275.

(g) *so*, Rb 2993, Rc 6301.

(h) *that*, Rb 3422 :

I you require and pray, that ye
Of me have mercy and pitee,
To stinte your yre that greveth so,
That I wol swere for evermo
To be redressid at your lyking,
If I trespasse in any thing ;

Also Rc 6063, 6066. When two conditional clauses are joined by *and*, *that* is sometimes used to avoid repetition ; *so that*, Rb 5084, *and that*, Rb 5087 ; *if*, Rc 7249, *and that*, Rc 7251. In Rb 2024 there is a natural transition from a substantive-relative clause (Rb 2022) to a condition introduced by *that* :

That *who* [*so*] *ever* ententif be
Me to honoure, doute, and serve,
And also *that* he him observe
Fro trespas and fro vilanye,

(i) The conjunction is omitted, and the condition expressed by an inversion of the subject and predicate, Ra 1227, Rb 2635, Rc 5891 : negative, Rb 4858, Rc 7089. In two cases in Fragment B the conjunction is omitted after a comparative followed by *than* and the order of subject and predicate remains unchanged :

No straungenes was in him seen,
No more than he ne had wrathed been.—Rb 3612.

The which al-out the more is dere,
For the solace that I have lorn,
Than I hadde it never afor.—Rb 4328.

Negative clause

(j) *but-if that*, Rb 2552, Rc 7579. The reading of the authorities in Rb 4921 is *but that if*.

¹ *Yif* is the reading in the smaller edition : *if*, in the larger edition, is evidently a misprint.

- (k) *but-if*, Ra 250, Rb 2070, Rc 6303.
- (l) *but*, Ra 368, Rb 1964, Rc 5977.
- (m) *save that*, Rb 3425, 3515, 4665.
- (n) *if . . . ne*, Ra 1478, Rb 2117, Rc 6576.

Disjunctive condition.

The forms for the disjunctive condition are more numerous in the *Romaunt* than in the *Troilus*.

- (o) *whether so that . . . or*, Rc 7049.
- (p) *whether so . . . or*, Rb 2074, 2348, 2730.
- (q) *wher-so . . . or*, Rb 2128, Rc 6867.
- (r) *whether that . . . or*, Ra 36, Rb 4313.
- (s) *whether . . . or*, Rb 4592.

By a comparison of Rb 2730 and Rc 7049 we see the working of the mind that led the writer to add *that* to a conjunction that was already subordinate :

Whether so it be they slepe *or* wake.—Rb 2730.

Whether so that he loure *or* groine,—Rc 7049.

The full form would be “whether so it be that,” in which *that* introduces a substantive clause in apposition with *it*.

(t) The disjunctive condition is also expressed by an inversion of the subject and predicate, Rb 3062, Rc 6584. In Rb 5055 the disjunctive particle is omitted :

Be she mayde, be she wyf,

In Rb 5673, there are three members, with *or* between the second and third :

Be he king, knight *or* ribaud.

In Rc 6751, *or* is also expressed between the first and second :

And it defenden as he may,
Be it with armes *or* lettrure,
Or other covenable cure,

Summary.

Forms common to the *Troilus* and the *Romaunt* : *if . . . yet*, *if that*, *if*, *connective omitted*, *but-if*, *but*, *if . . . ne*.

TROILUS	FRAGMENT A	FRAGMENT B	FRAGMENT C
if . . . than if . . . so if that . . . lo <i>inversion</i> . . . than <i>inversion</i> . . . why and so that so		if . . . than	if . . . than
in cas if that in cas but-if that		and so that so that	and so that so that
save whether that . . . or	whether that . . . or	but-if that save that	but-if that
whether . . . or wher-so . . . or		whether that . . . or whether . . . or wher-so . . . or	wher-so . . . or whether so that . . . or
al . . . or <i>inversion</i>		whether so . . . or <i>inversion</i>	<i>inversion</i>

The clause of the *Romaunt* differs in several ways from that of the *Troilus*. The conjunctions *that*, *whether so that . . . or*, and *whether so . . . or* are not found in the latter. It should also be noted that in the simple conditional clause without the connective, Fragment B has two examples in which inversion of the subject and predicate has not taken place. In the inverted disjunctive clause, Fragments B and C each show a case with three members. In still another instance in Fragment B, the disjunctive particle is omitted.

§8. Concessive clause.

There are ten forms of the concessive clause in the *Troilus*.

- (a) *though . . . yet*, T. iv, 1041, v, 1091 (*though that*).
- (b) *al be that . . . yet*, T. iv, 1460.
- (c) *though that* (A. S. þēah þe), T. i, 148, T. i, 677 (*thogh that*).
þēah was formerly an adversative. The coördinate conjunction is made subordinate by the addition of þe.
- (d) *though*, T. i, 221.

(e) *al-though that* is a more emphatic form, T. iv, 1051, 214 (*al-theigh that*).

(f) *al-though*, T. i, 1013, iv, 697 (*although*).

(g) *al-if* occurs once, T. iii, 398 :

I am nought wood, *al-if* I lewed be ;

Here the conditional particle *if* has taken the place of the concessive *though*.

(h) *al be that*, T. iii, 1816, iv, 1460.

(i) *al*, T. i, 17. With *al* we have the inversion of subject and predicate :

For I, that god of Loves servaunts serve,
Ne dar to Love, for myn unlyklinesse,
Preyen for speed, *al sholde I* therfor sterve,

(j) The concession is sometimes expressed by the inverted order alone, T. i, 860, ii, 59.

CONCESSIVE CLAUSE IN THE ROMAUNT.

The concessive clause of the *Romaunt* is introduced in seven ways.

(a) *though . . . yet*, Rb 2483, 1822 (*though that . . . yit*).

(b) *though that*, Rb 3375, Rc 6125.

(c) *though*, Ra 1624, Rb 1840, Rc 6036.

In Ra 1624 the periodic disjunctive is introduced into the clause of concession :

Love will noon other bridde cacche,
Though he sette *either* net or lacche.

(d) *al-though that*, Rc 7023. In Ra 452, *that* is supplied by Dr. Skeat.

(e) *although*, Ra 358, Rb 4383, Rc 6577.

(f) *al*, Ra 238, Rb 5766, Rc 6268.

(g) *al-be-it that*, Rc 6524.

Summary.

Forms common to the *Troilus* and the *Romaunt*: *though*, *although*, *al*.

TROILUS	FRAGMENT A	FRAGMENT B	FRAGMENT C
though . . . yet al be that . . . yet though that al-though that al-if al be that <i>inversion</i>	al-though [that]	though . . . yet though that	though that al-though that al-be-it that

The only conjunction in the *Romaunt* that differs at all from those in the *Troilus* is *al-be-it that*, and this is very close to *al be that*.

CHAPTER V.

THE INDICATIVE AND SUBJUNCTIVE IN THE SUBSTANTIVE CLAUSE.

§1. *Declarative clause.*

The mood of the verb in the declarative clause is perceptible in 242 cases ; 26 subjunctive and 216 indicative.

I. After impersonal expressions.

The subjunctive follows certain impersonal expressions owing to their dubitative force :

The best is *that* thou *telle* me thy wo ;—T. i, 830.

Wher it be bet she *byde* til eft-sones ;—T. ii, 1651.

And seyde, 'O dere herte, may it be

That it *be* sooth, that ye ben in this place ?'—T. iii, 1348.

In T. v, 1417, the governing clause has the force of an indefinite temporal :

In you lyth, whan yow list *that* it so *be*,

The day in which me clothen shal my grave.

The other impersonal verb of *pleasing* also governs the subjunctive, T. ii, 442 :

But sith it lyketh yow *that* I *be* deed,

Bihoveth it is also followed by the subjunctive, T. iv, 1020, 1025, 1055.

The impersonal expressions that govern the indicative are the following : *it semeth*, T. ii, 546, iii, 833, iv, 887, v, 301 ; *him thinketh*, T. ii, 401, iv, 1111, v, 1840 ; *sooth is*, T. iv, 1269 ; *grevous is*, T. v, 1606.

The distinction in the use of the indicative and subjunctive is well shown by the examples with *happe* and *bifalle*. *Bifalle* in T. v, 703, and *happe* in T. ii, 30, govern the subjunctive. They

both occur in subjunctive clauses of condition, but it is not so much this (for see below, T. v, 332) as the nature of the declarative clause itself that demands a subjunctive. In both cases we are dealing with possibilities which do not come to realization rather than with realities. The reality is expressed by the indicative in T. i, 237. Here, however, the governing verb *bifalle* is in the infinitive.

II. Mixed construction.

A mixed construction follows the verb *pose* (will suppose) in T. iii, 310-312 :

I *pose*, a womman *graunte* me
Hir love, and *seyth* that other wol she non,
And I *am* sworn to holden it secree,

T. iii, 571, shows the subjunctive, in this case in a secondary tense :

And seyde, 'nece, I *pose* that he *were*,'

After *mete* (dream) we also have a mixed construction in T. v, 249-251 :

as, *mete* he *were* allone
In place horrible, makinge ay his mone,
Or *meten* that he *was* amonges alle
His enemys, and in hir hondes falle.

The indicative is used in T. iv, 1396 :

I shal him so enchaunten with my sawes,
That right in hevene his sowle *is*, shal he *mete* !

It may be better to interpret the clause "*that . . . is*" as a clause of result, and "*shal he mete*" as a modal clause with the conjunction omitted.

III. *Trowe* and *wene*.

The constructions used with *trowe* and *wene* are instructive :

I *trowe* it *be* the beste ;—T. ii, 1448.

I *trowe* it *be* the beste.—T. iii, 672.

And who-so *troweth* not *that* it so *be*,—T. iv, 837.

I *trowe* it *were* a long thing for to here ;—T. iii, 495.

In all these examples it is a conditional element that the subjunctive adds to the statement ; whereas the indicative is used with *trowe* in its function as a verb of *thinking* :

Why *troue* ye my fader in this wyse
Coveileth so to see me,—T. iv, 1339.

Also T. iii, 1376.

In T. v, 332, the indicative depends on a subjunctive :

But Troilus, I pray thee tel me now,
 If that thou *troue*, er this, *that* any wight
Hath loved paramours as wel as thou ?

There is the same distinction made in the use of *wene*, except that the dubitative element is not so marked as in the examples with *troue* :

For tendre wittes *wenen* al *be* wyle
 Ther-as they can nat pleyedly understonde ;—T. ii, 271.

They *wenen* al *be* love, if oon be hoot ;—T. ii, 892.

In these two, *al* might be plural (see T. ii, 803), and then the mood of *be* would not be perceptible.

And, that thou knowe I thenke nought ne *wene*
That this servyse a shame *be* or jape ;—T. iii, 408.

In this example *wene* depends on a final clause, and in the following is itself in a subjunctive clause of condition :

But if thou *wene* I *be* thus syk for drede,—T. i, 575.

I sholde *wene* it *were* a bauderye ;—T. iii, 397.

We find the indicative in T. v, 413 :

If thou thus ligge a day, or two, or three,
 The folk wol *wene* *that* thou, for cowardyse,
 Thee *feynest* syk, and *that* thou *darst* not ryse.

Also in T. iv, 1026.

In T. iv, 1066, the clause is governed directly by *but*. In T. v, 1265, secondary tenses are used :

God wot I *wende*, O lady bright, Criseyde,
That every word *was* gospel that ye seyde !

IV. Other uses of the subjunctive.

T. i, 239, expresses an ideal conception :

That this *be* sooth, hath preved and doth yit;

T. iii, 1488, governed by *wiste*. The force of the unfulfilled

condition on which *wiste* depends is transmitted to the declarative clause.

In T. iv, 556 (governed by *thenke*), T. iv, 1511 (*mene*), and T. v, 794 (*seyn*), a condition is implied.

T. iv, 1508, in apposition with *this*, object of *mene*, is the conclusion to an ideal condition.

V. The indicative is used in declarative clauses after verbs of *knowing* (T. i, 600), *thinking* (T. i, 818), *saying* (T. i, 931), *hearing* (T. iv, 346), *seeing* (T. iii, 1282), *showing* (T. iv, 538), *feeling* (T. v, 672), and *finding* (T. i, 837). In this category belongs the clause in T. iv, 1291, in apposition with *protestacioun* :

Makinge alwey a *protestacioun*,
That now these wordes, whiche that I shal seye,
Nis but to shewe yow my mocioun.

The indicative also follows : *feyneth*, T. i, 326 ; *folweth*, T. i, 899 ; *hope*, T. i, 940 ; *jo* (come about), T. iii, 34 ; *pleyne and chye*, T. iii, 1435 ; *mot ben*, T. iv, 16 ; *graunte*, T. i, 785, a verb of admission, not of permission (see under Final Clause). In T. ii, 196, v, 1369, the clause goes with the preposition *but*.

The indicative is used in declarative clauses in apposition with *that*, T. iii, 1752, 1759 ; with *this*, T. i, 779, 977, iii, 1019, iv, 1101, v, 728 ; with *cause*, T. iii, 539 ; with *therefore*, T. iv, 1038 ; and with *stories*, T. v, 1461.

*The sequence of tenses in the declarative clause.*¹

There are four possible combinations in the sequence of tenses :

1. Primary governs primary.
2. Secondary " secondary.
3. Primary " secondary.
4. Secondary " primary.

All these occur in the *Troilus* and in the order of frequency shown by the preceding table.

Out of 185 examples of a primary declarative clause only 7 are governed by a secondary tense. In 6 of these cases there is a change from indirect to direct discourse :

¹ The cases here considered are only those which have been discussed with regard to mood.

But natheles this *thoughte* he wel ynough,
 ' *That* certaynly I *am* aboute nought '—T. v, 100.

So also T. ii, 196, iii, 294, iv, 482, v, 98.

In T. iii, 1658, the change is not shown by quotation marks :

Pandare answerde and *seyde* thus, *that* he
 That ones may in hevene blisse be,
 He *feleth* other weyes, dar I leye,
 Than thilke tyme he first herde of it seye.

We see the old freedom of the language in T. iii, 1728 :

And, as in love, he was in swich gladnesse,
 That in his herte he *demed*, as I gesse,
That there *nis* lovere in this world at ese
 So wel as he, and thus gan love him plese.

T. iii, 912, iv, 378, and v, 325, show the present indicative governed by the perfect *have told*, and T. iv, 1297, by *han understonde*. In T. iv, 878, a perfect depends upon a perfect. These examples show the accuracy with which the law of primary and secondary tenses is observed by Chaucer. The construction in T. iii, 986, differs from any of the preceding in that it is participial :

considered his distresse,
 And *that* love *is* in cause of swich folye,

There are 61 declarative clauses in a secondary tense. Of these, 18 depend on verbs in a primary tense. It is interesting to note that by far the larger per cent. is in the subjunctive, where the use of a secondary tense does not necessitate reference to past time, as, for example, T. iv, 556 :

Than *thenke* I, this *were* hir accusement,

Out of 9 secondary clauses in the subjunctive, 8 are governed by a primary verb. In the indicative, on the other hand, there are only 10 out of 52.

DECLARATIVE CLAUSE IN THE ROMAUNT.

The declarative clause of the *Romaunt* occurs 11 times in the subjunctive and 90 times in the indicative.

I. After impersonal expressions :

In Rb 2342 the subjunctive dependent on *is good resoun* makes prominent the conditional element :

Aftir †swich yift, *is good resoun*,
He *yeve* his good in abandoun.

This is the only example with the subjunctive. The indicative follows : *us semeth*, Ra 373 ; *thee seme*, Rb 2570 (the authorities read *se*) ; *it semed*, Rb 3844 ; *semeth*, Rc 6016 ; *me thoughte*, Ra 49, 94, 679 ; *thee thinke*, Rb 5413 ; *me thinketh*, Rc 7254. Rc 6541 may also be placed here.

II. *Trowe* and *wene* :

Both subjunctive and indicative are used after *trowe* and *wene* as in the *Troilus*. The subjunctive expresses contingency :

Thyn herte, I *trowe*, *be* failed al ;—Rb 4057.
Such sorowe, I *trowe*, thou never *hade* ;—Rb 2400.
Hir goodly semblaunt, by devys,
I *trowe were* maad in paradys ;—Rb 3206.

With the indicative we find :

But natheles, I *trowe that* she
Was fair, sumtyme, and fresh to see,—Ra 404.
But I *trowe that* the book *seith* wel,—Rc 6636.
And make hem *trowe*, bothe meest and leest.
Hir paroch-prest *nis* but a beest —Rc 6874.

With *wene*, we find the subjunctive in :

And who-so sayth, or *weneth* it *be*
A jape,—Ra 11.
For, wel *wene* I, ther with him *be*
A fair and joly companye —Ra 638.
So that man *weneth*, that may us see,
That alle vertu in us *be*.—Rc 6960.
What? *wened* he that I *were* wood?—Rc 6790.

And the indicative in Rb 5368 :

The riche man ful fond is, y-wis,
That *weneth that* he loved *is*.

The dubitative force of Ra 11, Rc 6960, and Rc 6790 is plain. There seems to be little if any difference, however, between Ra 638 and Rb 5368.

† this swifte.

III. Other uses of the subjunctive :

The subjunctive occurs in Rb 2348, where a declarative clause is made a part of a disjunctive condition :

Whether-so it be thou *wake* or *winke* ;

The clause governed by *wot* in Rb 2619 implies a condition :

† I noot wher I sey wel or nought ;
But *this* I *wot* wel in my thought,
That it *were* †bet of hir aloon,

The form *trust* in Rb 2871 may be merely an abbreviation of the awkward *trustest* :

For it to thee shal do gret ese,
That he may *wite* thou *trust* him so,

IV. The indicative is used in declarative clauses after verbs of *knowing* (Rb 1987, Rc 6019), *thinking* (Rb 4841, Rc 7546), *saying* (Ra 2, Rb 2196, Rc 5944), *seeing* (Ra 1533, Rb 3882), *showing* (Ra 76, Rb 3985), and *feeling* (Rb 2241).

To this list should be added the clause in apposition with the noun *thought*, Rb 2420 :

After, a *thought* shal take thee so,
That thy love *is* to fer thee fro :

The indicative also follows : *falle*, Rb 2406 ; *happe*, Rb 2524 ; *hote*, Rb 3386 ; *mourne*, Rb 5008 ; *blowe*, Rc 7607 ; *dremed*, Ra 51. The example with *happe* deserves attention in connection with its use in the *Troilus*. Here we find :

And if so be it *happe* thee
That thou thy love ther *mayst* see

And the certainty of the event does not necessitate a subjunctive.

The indicative is used in declarative clauses in apposition with *fyn*, Ra 1559 ; with *it*, Ra 523, 1428, Rb 3559, 3971 ; with *thing*, Rb 1844 ; with *foly*, Rb 3173 ; with *compleynt*, Rb 3353 ; with *might*, Rc 6068.

The sequence of tenses in the declarative clause.

Out of 70 declarative clauses in a primary tense 3 are governed by verbs in a secondary tense. Rb 5672 may be considered a

† I wote not ; better.

quotation, and is therefore analogous to the cases in the *Troilus* in which there is a change from indirect to direct discourse :

A wys man *seide*, as we may seen,
Is no man wrecched, but he it wene,
 Be he king, knight or ribaud.

There are two examples of the free construction :

She *wist* ful wel *that* Swete-Speking
Comfortith in ful muche thing.—Rb 2852.

The God of Love it *was to wyte*,
That he your thral so gretly *is*,—Rb 3559.

About one-fourth of the secondary declarative clauses are governed by primary verbs : 8 out of 31. As in the *Troilus*, the per cent. is larger in the subjunctive clauses than in those that take the indicative : 3 out of the 4 clauses in the subjunctive, and 5 out of 27 in the indicative.

Summary.

There is no essential difference between the declarative clauses of the two poems. The only difference is that the distinction between the indicative and subjunctive after *wene* is not always so clear in the *Romaunt* as in the *Troilus*. The examples of the declarative clause in which the mood is perceptible are not numerous in the *Romaunt* in comparison with the *Troilus*, so that all the constructions of the latter are not found in the former : *i. e.*, the mixed construction and a primary tense depending on a perfect. The converse is true, however, that the constructions of the *Romaunt* are found in the *Troilus*. In the matter of sequence of tenses, 3.78 per cent. of the primary clauses of the *Troilus* are governed by a secondary tense ; 4.28 per cent. in the *Romaunt*. Of the secondary clauses 29.51 per cent. are governed by a primary tense in the *Troilus* ; 29.03 per cent. in the *Romaunt*, counting the reading of the authorities in Ra 1245, otherwise 25.81 per cent.

§2. *Clause of indirect question.*

The indicative is the prevailing mood for the simple indirect question ; the subjunctive, for the disjunctive question. A simple

indirect question, however, is in the subjunctive when there is doubt or uncertainty in the mind of the speaker :

But tel me, if I wiste *what* she *were*—T. i, 765.

And *what* to doon best *were*, and what eschue,
That plyted she ful ofte in many fold.—T. ii, 696.

I mene as though I laboured me in this,
To enqueren *which thing* cause of which thing *be* ;—T. iv, 1010.

T. ii, 1151, has the force of an indefinite local :

Of him ye recche leest *wher* he *bicome*,

T. v, 1719, of an indefinite temporal :

I recche not *how* *some be* that day !

There is but one example of a disjunctive question in a secondary tense, and this is in the indicative :

God woot *if* he sat on his hors a-right,
Or goodly *was* beseyn, that ilke day !—T. ii, 1262.

In a primary tense the subjunctive is the more usual construction, but the indicative occurs twice. In the passage beginning at T. iv, 1009, there is a change from the indicative (1011) to the subjunctive (1015). A delicate distinction is here made, giving a clue to the line that the argument is to take :

I mene as though I laboured me in this,
To enqueren which thing cause of which thing *be* ;
As *whether that* the prescience of god *is*
The certayn cause of the necessitee
Of thinges that to comen been, pardee ;
Or if necessitee of thing cominge
Be cause certeyn of the purveyinge.

In 1060 we find the decision with regard to the last two lines :

But now is this abusion to seyn,
That fallinge of the thinges temporel
Is cause of goddes prescience eternal.
Now trewely, that is a fals sentence,
That thing to come sholde cause his prescience.

The reason for the indicative in T. v, 1300, is not clear :

And if she wryte, thou shalt ful sone *see*,
As *whether* she *hath* any libertee
To come ayein, or *elles* in som clause,
If she be let, she wol assigne a cause.

With this compare T. ii, 1636 :

And, by your leve, I wol but right in sterte,
And do yow *wite*, and that anon, y-wis,
If that he *slepe*, or *wole* ought here of this.

By the comparison it would seem that Pandarus believes that Criseyde is at liberty to return ; in his speech in T. ii, 1636, however, he thinks that Troilus is not asleep and that he may be persuaded (a crafty dissimulation) to hear of Criseyde's difficulties.

After *if*, meaning "whether," with the second member of the question suppressed, there is little, if any, distinction between the uses of the subjunctive and indicative.

With a secondary tense we have :

And fond, as hap was, at his beddes heed,
The copie of a tretis and a lettre,
That Ector hadde him sent to *axen* reed,
If swich a man *was* worthy to ben deed,
Woot I nought who ;—T. ii, 1699.

Sone after this, to him she gan to rowne,
And *asked* him *if* Troilus *were* there ?—T. iii, 569.

With a primary tense we have :

And certainly, I *noot if* thou it *wost*,—T. ii, 1366.
If she *be* fayr, thow *wost* thy-self, I gesse.—T. i, 882.

Contingency is expressed by the subjunctive in T. ii, 29.

The indicative also occurs in T. ii, 894 :

Men mosten *axe* at seyntes *if* it *is*
Aught fair in hevене ;

In the following passage, T. ii, 896, it runs close to the direct form of question :

And *axen* fendes, *is* it foul in helle.

In the case of *wher*, there is a temporal distinction in the use of the moods. Whether this be conscious or not the examples

are not numerous enough to determine. If it be a true distinction, it is dropped in the disjunctive question (see above).

In the indicative we find :

Got *woot wher* he was lyk a manly knight !—T. ii, 1263.

Wher him was wo, god and him-self it *wiste* !—T. iv, 1162.

Wher him was wo, *this* holde I no demaunde.—T. iv, 1694.

In the subjunctive :

Now *loketh* ye, (for I wol have no wyte,
To bringe in prees that mighte doon him harm
Or him disesen, for my bettre arm),
Wher it be bet she byde til eft-sones ;—T. ii, 1651.

Wher me be wo, O mighty god, thou *wost* !—T. iii, 66.

CLAUSE OF INDIRECT QUESTION IN THE *ROMAUNT*.

The use of the indicative and subjunctive in the clause of indirect question in the *Romaunt* is similar to that in the *Troilus*. The disjunctive question occurs but three times, and only in the subjunctive. The subjunctive is used in a simple indirect question in Rb 4653 to express unreality :

For if thou wistest *what* it were,
Thou noldist serve him half a yeer,

The reasons for the subjunctive in Rb 2868 and 4683 are not apparent :

Of al thy state thou shalt him sey,
And aske him counseil *how* thou may
Do any thing that may hir plese ;—Rb 2868.

Compare this with Rb 3248 :

I can nat seen *how* thou mayst go
Other weyes to garisoun ;
I wolde right fayn undirstonde
To knowe[n] of *what kinde* he be,
If any wolde enforme me.—Rb 4683.

Compare with this Rc 6077 :

I bid thee teche hem, wostow how ?
By somme general signe now,
In *what place* thou shalt founden be,
If that men had mister of thee ;

We should perhaps consider *be* in Ra 1656 as a plural. If so, it might be indicative and the clause regular :

Tho had I swich lust and envye,
That for Parys ne for Pavye,
Nolde I have left to goon and see
T'her grettest hepe of roses *be*.

If is followed by a secondary tense in the indicative in Rb 3761. There is no obvious difference between its use with the present indicative in Rb 2455 :

No-thing thyn herte appesen' may,
That oft thou wolt goon and *assay*,
If thou *mayst* seen, by aventure,
Thy lyves joy, thyn hertis cure ;

and with the present subjunctive in Rb 2656 :

Loke if the gate *be* unsperd,

Wher is used once with the present indicative, Rb 2131, and once with the subjunctive, Rb 5407. In the latter case there is doubt implied :

A wondir wil I telle thee now,
Thou herdist never sich oon, I trow.
I not wher thou me leven *shal*,

Summary.

The general laws for the mood of the indirect question are the same in both poems. The use of the subjunctive in the simple indirect question is more easily explained in the *Troilus* than in the *Romaunt*. The disjunctive question of the *Romaunt* offers no example in the indicative. In the two cases, however, in which a secondary tense is used the ideal conception necessitates a subjunctive : the preterit indicative in the *Troilus* is merely a statement of fact. The distinction in meaning between the indicative and subjunctive after *if* is not clear in either poem. In the *Troilus* there is apparently a temporal distinction between the moods governed by *wher*. This is not found in the *Romaunt*, where the present is used in both the indicative and subjunctive.

§3. *Clause of indirect exclamation.*

The indirect exclamation is always in the indicative, T. ii, 393, 1737, 1738, Ra 556, Rb 3735.

§4. *Substantive-relative clause.*

There are two classes of substantive-relatives :

1. The clause used parenthetically.
2. The clause as an integral part of the sentence.

1. Under this head we may consider such expressions as T. ii, 1333 :

Right so excrees of hope, of *what* it *be*,

Or T. v, 1773 :

And every gentil womman, *what* she *be*,

These clauses take the subjunctive with the exception of T. ii, 747 :

I am oon the fayreste, out of drede,
And goodlieste, *who-so* *taketh* hede ;

But compare T. ii, 789 :

But harm y-doon, is doon, *who-so* it *rewe*.

In T. i, 679—

Be what she *be*, and love hir as thee liste.—

the clause is not parenthetical, but is placed here for convenience, since it is analogous to T. v, 750 :

But natheles, *bityde what bityde*,

2. This use of the substantive-relative is but one step from the adjective clause :

Counsayllen thee of *that* thou *art* amayed.—T. i, 648.

Now *who-so* *seyth* so, mote *he* never thee !—T. ii, 670.

To which gladnes, *who* nede *hath*, god *him* bringe !—T. iii, 49.

That there is a distinction between this group and the preceding, the mood clearly indicates. With one exception, the substantive-relative clause, which is an integral part of the sentence, takes the indicative :

With *what* wight *so* thou *be*, or how thou pleye,
Either *he* woot that thou, joye, art muable,
Or woot it not, it moot ben oon of tweye ;—T. iii, 821.

This is an example by itself, for it is the only one introduced by *what* . . . *so*.

SUBSTANTIVE-RELATIVE CLAUSE IN THE *ROMAUNT*.

The substantive-relative clauses of the *Romaunt* may be classified as in the *Troilus*. There are, however, more varieties of the clause in the *Romaunt*, and they occur more frequently, so that there is room for a wider deviation from the general rule. We find this to be the case.

1. The clause used parenthetically.

The normal form is seen in Rb 3415 :

Yit shal I never, for joy ne smerte,
What so bifalle, good or ille,
 Offende more ageyn your wille.

The indicative is used three times parenthetically. In Rb 2252 and 4504 it is the phrase "who takith hede," which was found in the *Troilus*. In Rb 2469, "who considreth every del" is similar in meaning.

2. The clause as an integral part of the sentence.

The normal form is seen in :

Or doon that is not avenaunt.—Rb 2058.
 And *who-so askith* folily,
He moot be warned hastily ;—Rb 2603.

We may consider that Rc 7473 belongs to this class, although slightly different from the preceding :

For men may finde alway sophyme
 The consequence to envenyme,
Who-so that †hath the subteltee
 The double sentence for to see.

Also Rb 2260 :

And loke alwey that they be shape,
What garnement *that* thou *shalt* make,
 Of him that can [hem] beste do,

There are five cases in which this integral clause takes the subjunctive :

For *who-so loke* in that mirour,
 Ther may no-thing ben *his* socour
 That he ne shal ther seen som thing
 That shal him lede into †loving.—Ra 1605.

† hath hadde.

† laughyng.

The form *who* [*so*] *ever* occurs but twice, both times with the subjunctive. Rb 3434 is parenthetical. Rb 2022 is not, but the strong indefinite may influence the mood. The only other combination with *ever* is *what ever* in Rb 2661, which is followed by the subjunctive.

Wher-of that is followed by the subjunctive in Rb 2311 :

*Wher-of that thou be vertuous,
Ne be not straunge ne daungerous.*

In Rb 3243 the clause introduced by *what so* is the object of the main verb :

Lat him amende what so be mis.

It should be noted that the subjunctive is the only mood used after *what so*.

Also

*For certeynly, withouten drede,
A cherle is demed by his dede,
Of hye or lowe, as ye may see,
Or of what kindrede that he be.—Rb 2202.*

There is a curiously mixed construction in Rc 6097 :

*For what word that hem prikke or byteth,
In that word noon of hem delyteth.*

It cannot be for metrical reasons, for in Rc 6502 we have :

What shulde he yeve that likketh his knyf?

Summary.

In construction the substantive-relative clauses of the *Romaunt* and *Troilus* do not differ so widely as might be expected from the difference between the connectives in the two poems (see Chapt. II.). To the normal construction of the parenthetical clause, we find one exception in the *Troilus* and three in the *Romaunt*. Of these three, two are the same as that in the *Troilus*. In the integral clause, the *Romaunt* shows four exceptions ; the *Troilus*, one. One of those in the *Romaunt* is similar to the one in the *Troilus*. With reference to these exceptions, it must be borne in mind that there are seventeen examples more in the *Romaunt* than in the *Troilus* ; also that the general laws that govern the choice of mood are the same in both poems.

CHAPTER VI.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE IN THE ADJECTIVE CLAUSE.

The adjective clause takes the subjunctive in the following cases :

1. To express a wish :

In him ne deynd sparen blood royal
The fyr of love, *wher-fro* god me *blesse*.—T. i, 436.
Nece, I conjure and heighly yow defende,
On his half, *which that* sowle us alle *sende*.—T. ii, 1734.

In the local adjective clause :

And live in wo, *ther* god *yeve* hem mischaunce.—T. iii, 1385.

Also T. iii, 1015, 1439, 1456.

2. To express an ideal conception :

As for to bringe to his hous som night
His faire nece, and Troilus y-fere,
Wher-as at leyser al this heigh matere,
Touching hir love, *were* at the fulle up-bounde.—T. iii, 517.

3. As a condition :

For thilke day *that* I for cherisshinge
Or drede of fader, or of other wight,
Or for estat, delyt, or for weddinge
Be fals to yow, my Troilus, my knight,
Saturnes doughter, Juno, thorough hir might,
As wood as Athamante do me dwelle
Eternaly in Stix, the put of helle !—T. iv, 1537.

Also T. ii, 231, 1279, iii, 1295, iv, 462, 630, 1551.

4. As conclusion to an unfulfilled condition :

But nathelees, myn owene lady bright,
Yit were it so that I wiste outrely,
That I, your humble servaunt and your knight,
Were in your herte set so fermely

As ye in myn, *the which thing*, trewely
 Me lever *were* than this worldes tweyne,
 Yet sholde I bet endure al my peyne.—T. iii, 1490.

For in this world ther liveth lady noon,
 If that ye were untrewre, as god defende !
That so bitraysed *were* or wo bigoon
 As I, that alle trouthe in yow entende.—T. iv, 1648.

In the examples under 3 and 4 it should be noted that other verbs in the sentences are in the subjunctive. In T. i, 105, however, the subjunctive, implying contingency, follows an indicative :

So aungellyk was hir natyf beautee,
 That lyk a thing immortal semed she,
 As doth an hevenish parfit creature,
That doun *were* sent in scorning of nature.

For examples of an indicative after a subjunctive, see T. ii, 31, and iii, 1021.

ADJECTIVE CLAUSE IN THE ROMAUNT.

There are only four cases in the *Romaunt* where the adjective clause takes the subjunctive. In Ra 917 the feeling of the ideal comparison is transmitted from the preceding clause :

He semede as he were an aungel
 That doun *were* comen fro hevene clere.

Contingency is expressed in Rc 6909 :

And if they do ought *that* good *be*,

Ra 299 involves a condition :

So for envye brenned she
 Whan she mighte any man [y]-see,
That fair, or worthy *were*, or wys,
 Or elles stood in folkes prys.

The last example is in Rb 2674, where the subjunctive shows the (unfounded) belief of the young man as expressed by the god of love :

And loke, for love of that relyke,
That thou *thenke* non other lyke,

The use of the indicative after a subjunctive or imperative is quite as frequent : see Ra 43, Rb 2546, 2697, 2780.

Summary.

The use of the subjunctive in the adjective clause is governed by the same laws in both poems. In the *Romaunt* it expresses contingency or unreality ; the *Troilus*, in addition, uses the subjunctive to denote a wish. There are only four examples in the former, against seventeen in the latter.

CHAPTER VII.

THE INDICATIVE AND SUBJUNCTIVE IN THE ADVERBIAL CLAUSE.

§1. *Local clause.*

The simple local clause regularly takes the indicative. The subjunctive is used to express a wish in T. iii, 966 :

And seyde, ' kneleth now, whyl that yow leste,
Ther god your hertes *bringe* sone at reste !'

Also T. v, 1525, 1787.

There is an ellipsis in T. iii, 1526 :

He seyde, ' farewel, my dere herte swete,
Ther god us *graunie* sounde and sone to mete !'

Also T. ii, 588.

The subjunctive in T. iii, 567, may be due to the indirect discourse :

So at the laste her-of they felle at oon,
Or elles, softe he swor hir in hir ere,
He nolde never come *ther* she *were*.

The indefinite local clause generally takes the subjunctive. *Wher* in T. ii, 376, governs the indicative to express a fact in the absolute present :

That, *wher* he *cometh*, he prys and thank him geteth ;

The subjunctive denotes ideal comparison or contingency.

LOCAL CLAUSE IN THE *ROMAUNT*.

The simple local clause of the *Romaunt* is usually in the indicative. The subjunctive in Rb 4014 involves a condition (see below under Temporal Clause) :

Thou art woxe to familiere
Where thou *shulde* be straunge of chere,

The indefinite local clause expressing an ideal conception is in the subjunctive. There are three examples, all of one type : Ra 466, "wher-so it be ;" Rb 2392, "wher-so thou be ;" Rb 4226, "wher-so she be." When a fact is to be expressed in the absolute present, the indicative is used :

Wher-so [thou] *comest* in any cost,
 Who is next fyr, he brenneth most.—Rb 2477.

And *every-wher that* [he] you *meteth*,
 He you saleweth, and he you greteth.—Rc 7625.

Summary.

The treatment of the indefinite local clause is the same in both poems. The normal construction for the simple clause is the indicative. No examples of the optative clause occur in the *Romaunt*, but this is not strange, for the simple local clause shows the verb in a perceptible mood only six times.

§2. Temporal clause.

The temporal clause introduced by *whan*, *whyl*, *sith that*, *that*, and *as* takes the indicative.

The temporal clause introduced by *til* takes the indicative when reference is made to past time, but the subjunctive when the verb is in the present ; *til that* does not occur with the indicative.

The temporal clause introduced by *er* follows the same rule as that with *til* with the exception of T. iv, 1314, where the present indicative follows *er* :

And *er* that truwe *is* doon, I shal ben here,

The indefinite temporal conjunction *whan that so* is followed by the present subjunctive in T. ii, 1484. This is the only example found.

TEMPORAL CLAUSE IN THE ROMAUNT.

The laws governing the mood of the temporal clause are not so obvious in the *Romaunt* as in the *Troilus*. The forms occurring in rhyme are noted in view of the fact that they represent the construction used by the author.

The temporal clause introduced by *whan*, *whyl*, *as longe as*, *as sone as*, *anoon as*, *that*, *after*, *from*, and *sith* takes the indicative. There is one exception :

‘ Why slepist thou *whan* thou *shuld* wake ? ’—Rb 4008.

This is similar to the local clause in Rb 4014 (see above). In Rb 4046 the verb is indicative in form :

Whan thou *shuld*ist wake, thou art aslepe.

The subjunctive in a primary tense follows *til* (*til that*) thirteen times, four of which are in rhyme. A primary tense of the indicative follows *til* six times, but never in rhyme. This indicates a possible corruption of the text in this respect as in many others. Among the thirteen examples of *til* with the subjunctive we find the perfect once ; among those with the indicative, three times. A secondary tense occurs but once and is in the indicative.

Similar conditions are seen in the clause introduced by *er*. It is found with the present subjunctive five times, twice in rhyme ; with the present indicative only twice, but in both cases the verb is within the verse. This is not so different from the treatment of the clause in the *Troilus*, which showed one example of *er* with the present indicative.

The indefinite temporal does not occur in the *Romaunt*.

Summary.

The temporal clause of the *Troilus* is very regular ; that of the *Romaunt* is either irregular or corrupt. That the latter is not impossible is shown by :

1. The fact that the indicative after *til* does not occur in rhyme.

2. The fact that the metre would allow either subjunctive or indicative.

The indefinite temporal does not occur in the *Romaunt* ; it is found but twice in the *Troilus*, only once with a perceptible mood.

§3. *Modal clause.*

The simple modal clause takes the indicative. There are three exceptions. The subjunctive expresses ideal conception or wish in T. iv, 524 :

'What, parde, *rather than* my felawe deye,
Yet shal I som-what more un-to him seye.'

Al can I nought *as muche as it were* right ;—T. iii, 998.

As wisly were it fals as it is trewe,—T. iv, 381.

As wis in T. iv, 1655, and *as wisly as* in T. v, 1365, are followed by the indicative. In all other cases they introduce a more direct form of oath and govern the subjunctive.

Now god, to whom ther nis no cause y-wrye,
Me glade, *as wis* I never un-to Criseyde,
Sin thilke day I saw hir first with yē,
Was fals, ne never shal til that I dye.—T. iv, 1655.

But

As wisly verray god my soule *save*,—T. iii, 1501.

The clause of ideal comparison always takes the subjunctive.

The indefinite modal takes the subjunctive in the present. It occurs once in the perfect indicative :

And *how-so* she *hath* hard ben her-biforn,—T. ii, 1271.

MODAL CLAUSE IN THE ROMANUNT.

The simple modal clause regularly takes the indicative. There are three exceptions, in all of which the rhyme is probably accountable for the change of construction :

And be as joyful as thou *can* ;
Love hath no joye of sorowful *man*.—Rb 2291.
Also hir servautes worshiþe *ay*,
And plese as muche as thou *may* ;—Rb 2704.
They putte up more than nede *ware*,
Whan they seen pore folk *forfare*.—Rb 5777.

The oath, as a modal clause, is always in the subjunctive.

There are no exceptions to the rule that the clause of ideal comparison takes the subjunctive.

The indefinite modal clause is found with the verb in the present only, and always takes the subjunctive.

Summary.

In the simple modal clause there are three exceptions in each poem to the use of the indicative. In the *Troilus* they are to be accounted for by the meaning of the clauses ; in the *Romanunt* the

mood is apparently influenced by the rhyme. In other respects the modal usage is alike in the two poems ; asseveration, ideal comparison, and the indefinite clause in the present are all expressed by the subjunctive.

§4. *Causal clause.*

The causal clause is always in the indicative mood.

CAUSAL CLAUSE IN THE *ROMAUNT*.

The subordinate causal clause always takes the indicative. Two examples of the coördinate causal clause may be mentioned in this connection :

Yeld thee, *for* thou *may* not escape !—Rb 1930.

Yeve hir yiftes, and get hir grace,

For so thou *may* [hir] thank purchase.—Rb 2700.

A comparison with Rb 2238—

For so thou *mayst* best preyed be.—

and the fact that there is nothing in the meaning to demand a subjunctive suggest a possible corruption of the text.

Summary.

The subordinate causal clause always takes the indicative.

§5. *Final clause.*

Under this head have been placed the clauses that depend on verbs of *praying*, *wishing*, *permitting*, and *forbidding*, for, although partaking of the nature of substantive clauses, they are assimilated to the final clause in mood. These verbs govern the subjunctive with the single apparent exception of *nolde* in T. i, 1031 :

But herke, Pandare, o word, for I *nolde*

That thou in me *wendest* so greet folye,

The ending of the A. S. weak verb in the second person singular of the preterit subjunctive was -[d]e, of the preterit indicative, -[d]est. From the preceding example and from the inverted conditions in T. iii, 1264, 1644 (see below under Conditional Clause), it would seem that the two moods were confused in Chaucer's time. The same is true of the *Romaunt* (see under

Conditional and Concessive Clauses). In two cases, however, Rb 2457 and 3153, the old form occurs : "if thou might." It is in rhyme, and the final *e* has been dropped. In Rb 2512 we find "if thou mightest." The form *thou shulde* occurs in a local clause in Rb 4014; *thou shuld*, in a temporal clause in Rb 4008, but *thou shuld*st in Rb 4046. The second person singular of the preterit indicative is still *were* (A. S. *wære*) in both poems, T. iv, 762, Rb 2492. The modern *wert* occurs once in the *Romaunt* (Rb 2494), but this is probably a corruption of the text. The old strong preterit *sawe* is used in Ra 832; *bihelde*, Rb 2485, 2506; *knewe*, Rb 2643, 4677.

The clause in apposition with the noun *bone* (boon), T. v, 595, would also be included in this category, and that in apposition with *this*, referring to *reed* (advice), in T. v, 1293.

The preterit indicative follows *dradde* in T. v, 1570 :

But natheles, though he gan him dispeyre,
And *dradde* ay *that* his lady *was* untrewē,

The present subjunctive occurs twice after *dredeth* :

'y-wis, me *dredeth* ever-mo,
The sonnes sone, Pheton, *be* on-lyve,
And *that* his fadres cart amis he *dryve*.'—T. v, 664-665.

With the exception of the clauses dependent on *molde* and *dradde*, the final clause is in the subjunctive.

FINAL CLAUSE IN THE ROMAUNT.

Clauses dependent on verbs of *commanding*, *advising*, *wishing*, and *permitting* are assimilated to the final clause in mood. There are no examples in the *Troilus* that show a verb of *commanding* or *advising* with a perceptible mood. There was one clause, however, in apposition with the noun *reed*, in which the subjunctive was used. In the *Romaunt* there is no good example of a verb of *praying*. The only one is in Ra 33, where it is combined with *commaundeth*.

There are two cases in which the indicative is used in the final clause of the *Romaunt*. In both instances the clause is in the present, depending on the verb *drede* :

Daunger, I *drede* me
That thou ne *wolt* [not] bisy be—Rb 4044.
I *drede* thou *canst* me greet maugree,—Rb 4399.

The subjunctive occurs once after *dredith*, in a clause introduced by *lest that* :

He hath gret thought, and *dredith* ay
For his disese, whan he shal pray
His freend, *lest that* he warned *be*.—Rb 5245.

The occurrence of the verb in rhyme shows it to be the form used by the author.

Summary.

The construction of the final clause of the *Romaunt* is similar to that of the *Troilus*. There is no example of a verb of *commanding* in the latter, and no satisfactory example of a verb of *praying* in the former, but otherwise the verbs governing clauses of purpose coincide. The preterit subjunctive is assimilated in form to the indicative in both poems with two important exceptions in the *Romaunt*, where the old subjunctive is used in rhyme. This need not mean any more than that the usage was not settled when the translation was made. In the *Troilus* *dradde* governs a preterit indicative ; *dredeth*, the present subjunctive. In the *Romaunt* a present subjunctive, in rhyme, follows *dredith* ; the present indicative, within the verse, occurs twice after *drede*.

§6. *Result clause.*

The regular mood for the clause of result is the indicative. Under certain conditions, however, it takes the subjunctive :

1. To express contingency :

And if *so be that* pees her-after *take*,—T. iv, 1562.

Also T. i, 46, ii, 1040, iii, 1440, 1505, v, 1297, 1361.

The indicative is used with verbs that are anticipatory in themselves : T. ii, 1364, and iv, 653 (*shalt*), T. v, 1306 (*wolt*). The use of the indicative in T. iii, 1483, is very forcible :

Sin that desyr right now *so* byteth me,
That I *am* deed anoon, but I retourne.

2. As conclusion to an unfulfilled condition :

Ther-to desyr *so* brenningly me assaylleth,
That to ben slayn it *were* a gretter joye
To me than king of Grece been and Troye !—T. i, 608.

Also T. ii, 378, iii, 460, v, 1271.

3. To express a wish :

Quod tho the thridde, 'I hope, y-wis, that she
 Shal bringen us the pees on every syde,
That, whan she gooth, almighty god hir *gyde* !'—T. iv, 693.

RESULT CLAUSE IN THE ROMAUNT.

The clause of result is generally in the indicative. The distinction between the indicative and subjunctive is not so clearly drawn as in the *Troilus*. The subjunctive is used to express contingency :

If Foly have supprised thee,
 Do *so that* it recovered *be* ;—Rb 3236.

Also Rb 2523, 5227, 5228, Rc 6303, 6753, 6946. With this last example :

Another is this, that, if *so* falle
That ther *be* oon among us alle
 That doth a good turn, out of drede,

should be compared Rc 6717 :

If a man be *so* bestial
That he of no craft *hath* science,
 And nought desyreth ignorence,
 Than may he go a-begging yerne,

and Rb 2712 :

And if *such* cause thou have, *that* thee
Bihoveth †gon out of contree,

Anticipatory verbs are used in the indicative : Rb 2056 and 2407 (*shalt*), Rb 2347 (*mayst*), Rb 2454 (*wolt*).

With these exceptions the indicative is used in the absolute present.

Summary.

To express contingency with verbs not anticipatory by nature, the subjunctive is used in the *Troilus* and, usually, in the *Romaunt*. Four examples in the *Troilus* mark the conclusion to an unfulfilled condition. In the *Romaunt* the distinction between the moods is not always apparent. Both poems, however, generally use the indicative in the clause of result.

† to gon.

§7. *Conditional clause.*

The subjunctive is found in about four-fifths of the conditional clauses in the *Troilus*. Certain forms of the clause always have the verb in the subjunctive :

1. The disjunctive condition, whether introduced by a conjunction, as in T. i, 270 :

Wher-so she were of tounne, or of withoute :

or by inversion, as in T. i, 39 :

. . . *be it he or she ;*

2. The negative condition introduced by :

(a) *but*, as in T. i, 831 :

And have my trouthe, *but* thou it *finde* so,

(b) *but-if*, as in T. iii, 795 :

He sodeynly mot falle in-to wodnesse.
But-if god *helpe* ;

(c) *but-if that*, as in T. i, 746 :

But-if that it the bet governed *be*.

3. The condition introduced by :

(a) *and*, as in T. i, 695 :

For, *and* he *falle*, he hath noon help to ryse ;

(b) *so*, as in T. ii, 738 :

. . . *so* she hir honour *save* ;

Save occurs but once, and is then followed by the indicative :

Save in his arm he *hath* a litel wounde ;—T. ii, 156.

The clauses in which both indicative and subjunctive are found are those introduced by *if* (*if that*) or in which the condition is expressed by inversion of the subject and predicate.

If (*if that*) occurs 66 times with the subjunctive, and 22 times with the indicative. The two moods are found side by side in the *Cantus Troili*, T. i, 400–403 :

If no love *is*, O god, what fele I so?
 And *if* love *is*, what thing and *whiche* is he?
If love *be* good, from whennes comth my wo?
If it *be* wikke, a wonder thinketh me,

There is a delicate distinction made in these lines between unqualified being, as expressed by a logical condition, and qualified being, expressed by an ideal condition.

In T. i, 585, mere existence is again expressed by the indicative :

'Now freend,' quod he, '*if* ever love or trouthe
Hath been, or *is*, bi-twixen thee and me,'

The distinction between the moods is not always clear. Compare T. i, 23 :

But ye loveres, that bathen in gladnesse,
If any drope of pitee in yow *be*,
 Remembreth yow on passed hevinesse

and T. iii, 1225 :

For love of god, take every womman hede
 To werken thus, *if* it *comth* to the nede.

In comparing T. i, 409, and iii, 385, we may find a distinction between a statement made by the speaker with reference to himself, the falsity of which he can convey by the mood he uses, and that made with regard to the feelings of another, which he judges to be true.

If harme *agree* me, wher-to pleyne I thenne?—T. i, 409.
 And this, in alle the temples of this toun,
 Upon the goddes alle, I wol thee swere,
 To-morwe day, *if* *that* thee *lyketh* here.—T. iii, 385.

In T. i, 829, where Pandarus knows that his advice is not pleasing, we find the subjunctive :

And with that thought he gan ful sore syke,
 And seyde, 'allas ! what is me best to do ?'
 To whom Pandare answerde, 'if thee *lyke*,
 The best is that thou telle me thy wo' :

The same phrase is used with a dubitative force in T. iii, 811, 1302, and iv, 101. A use similar to that in T. iii, 385, is found in T. v, 1366.

In general the indicative stands on the side of reality ; the subjunctive, on the side of contingency and unreality.

The inverted order of condition is used eleven times with the subjunctive and twice with an apparent indicative (see above under Final Clause) :

For, *moldestow* of bountee hem socouren
That serven best and most alwey labouren,
Yet *were* al lost, that dar I wel seyn, certes,
But-if thy grace passed our desertes.—T. iii, 1264.
For *wistestow* myn herte wel, Pandare,
God woot, of this thou *woldest* litel care.—T. iii, 1644.

These are the only cases in which the indicative form is used in the unfulfilled condition, and the only examples where a verb other than “to be” is used. The usual construction for the unfulfilled condition is the preterit subjunctive in both protasis (T. ii, 307) and apodosis (T. ii, 355).

Otherwise the conclusion of the conditional clause is in the indicative, as in T. i, 348, or in the imperative, as in T. iii, 1049, or in the hortatory subjunctive, as in T. iii, 1224.

CONDITIONAL CLAUSE IN THE *ROMAUNT*.

Seven-eighths of the conditional clauses in the *Romaunt* are in the subjunctive. We find the same distinctions as in the *Troilus* in the use of the two moods with certain conjunctions. The subjunctive is the only mood used in :

1. Disjunctive conditions.

In Rc 6773 the disjunctive condition and the substantive-relative are united :

Be wrooth or blythe who-so be ;

2. Negative conditions introduced by :

- (a) *but*.
- (b) *but-if*.
- (c) *but-if that*.

3. Conditions introduced by :

- (a) *and*.
- (b) *so* and *so that*.

There is but one example of *save that* and it governs the indicative.

The number of examples with *if* is very large. Counting the

Romaunt as a whole *if* (*if that*) occurs 90 times with the subjunctive, 26 times with the indicative. There is little, if any, distinction between the meaning of the two moods. For example, compare Rb 2457 :

So that, by grace if thou *might*
 Atteyne of hir to have a sight,
 Than shalt thou doon noon other dede

and Rb 2512 :

So art thou thanne desirous
 A sight of hir for to have,
 If thou thine honour *mightest* save,

Compare also Rb 2373 :

For *if* thou *yevest* it in lening,
 I holde it but a wrecchid thing :

and Rb 2377 :

If it *be* lent, than aftir soon,
 The bountee and the thank is doon ;

In most cases, however, where the indicative is used, the verb is anticipatory by nature so that there would not necessarily be any distinction between the moods. For example, compare Rb 1933 :

If thou *wolt* yelde thee hastily,
 Thou shalt [the] rather have mercy.

and Rb 2125 :

And *if* thy trouthe to me thou *kepe*,
 I shal unto thyn helping eke,
 To cure thy woundes and make hem clene,

Out of nine examples of the inverted condition only one is an apparent indicative (see under Final Clause).

But *haddest* thou knowen him beforn,
 Thou *woldest* on a boke have sworn,—Rc 7451.

In two examples in Fragment B, an apparent indicative is used in both protasis and apodosis of the unfulfilled condition :

If thou *haddist* him wel knowe,
 Thou *haddist* nought be brought so lowe ;—Rb 4651.
 For *if* thou *wistest* what it were,
 Thou *noldist* serve him half a yeer,—Rb 4653.

These are the only examples of the inverted or unfulfilled condition with a verb other than "to be." The usual construction for the unfulfilled condition is the preterit subjunctive in both protasis (Rb 2635) and apodosis (Rb 4678). With other conditions the conclusion is either in the indicative (Rb 2459), or in the imperative (Ra 802), or in the hortatory subjunctive (Ra 1340).

Summary.

That a slightly larger per cent. of the conditional clauses in the *Romaunt* takes the subjunctive is not strange, for the number of examples with the verb in a perceptible mood is much larger than in the *Troilus*. The forms of condition that always take the subjunctive are the same in both poems. The distinction between the moods is sometimes not clear after *if* (*if that*); but in general the *Troilus* uses the indicative to denote reality, the *Romaunt*, when the verb is anticipatory by nature. The inverted and unfulfilled conditions take the subjunctive. Both poems show the assimilation of the preterit subjunctive to the preterit indicative.

§8. *Concessive clause.*

The regular construction for the concessive clause after *al*, *though*, is the subjunctive. There are, however, exceptions:

Criseyde al this aspyede wel y-nough,
For she was wys, and lovede him never-the-lasse,
Al nere he malapert, or made it tough,
Or *was* to bold, to singe a fool a masse.—T. iii, 87-88.

This is the only example in which *was* occurs. The subjunctive *were* is not used except to express what is contrary to fact:

. . . *al were* my lyf eterne,—T. iii, 375.

Also T. v, 889; or contingency, as in T. i, 375:

Imagingne that travaille nor grame
Ne mighte, for so goodly oon, be lorn
As she, ne him for his desir ne shame,
Al were it wist,

Also T. ii, 703.

The negative *nere* is used as above in T. v, 74:

And Troilus, *al nere* his herte light,
 He peyned him with al his fulle might
 Him to with-holde of wepinge at the leste,

The present indicative occurs in T. i, 326 :

Al feyneth he in lust that he sojorneth ;

It is a simple statement of fact. The subjunctive in T. iv, 1020, expresses contingency :

. . . but wel wot I,
 That it bihoveth that the bifallinge
 Of thinges wist biforen certeynly
 Be necessarie, *al seme* it not ther-by
 That prescience put falling necessaie
 To thing to come,

The indicative is used four times after *though*, twice in the preterit, twice in the present. There is no apparent difference between the subjunctive in T. i, 226 :

Though he a worthy kinges sone *were*,

and the indicative in T. ii, 551 :

But *though that* he for wo *was* pale and wan,

and in T. ii, 1074.

Elsewhere *though* with the preterit subjunctive expresses unreality (T. iv, 1349) and contingency (T. i, 677, iii, 1142, iv, 329, 1360). In the cases in which *though* is followed by the present indicative the categorical nature of the statement is emphasized :

And *though* to me your absence *is* a helle,—T. v, 1396.

Also T. iv, 1042.

Al-though is used twice with the preterit indicative, once with the preterit subjunctive. There is the same distinction between the moods as above ; reality with the indicative, unreality with the subjunctive. In T. iv, 1051, it governs two sentences in the present indicative :

For *al-though that*, for thing shal come, y-wis,
 Therefore is it purveyed, certaynly,
 Nat that it comth for it purveyed is :
 Yet nathelees,

Al-if occurs only once, and then with the subjunctive, T. iii, 398.

Al be that occurs three times with the indicative.

The inverted clause of concession is always in the subjunctive.

CONCESSIVE CLAUSE IN THE *ROMAUNT*.

The concessive clause in the *Romaunt* is usually found in the subjunctive. Six times, however, *though* governs an apparent indicative, and in five out of the six exceptions, the verb is in the preterit. In three of the cases it is probable that the subjunctive has been assimilated to the indicative in form (see above under Final Clause):

For certes, *though* thou *haddest* it sworn,
I wot no prest ne prelat born
That may to shrift eft me constreyne.—Rc 6401.

And *though* thou never yet, y-wis,
Agiltest man no more but this,
(Take not a-greef) it were worthy
To putte thee out of this baily.—Rc 7572.

Also Rc 6125.

The indicative is a mere statement of fact in Rb 1885 and 3457 :

Though he afor*n* *was* dispitous,
He shal heeraftir be gracious.

Once *though* governs the present indicative, but in a curiously mixed construction :

Though she him *calle* hir paramour,
And *laugheth* on him, and *makith* him feeste.—Rb 5061.

Summary.

There is only one case in which the clause of concession in the *Romaunt* is irregular. With the exception of this mixed construction the examples, as far as they occur, coincide with those of the *Troilus*. The subjunctive is the mood for the concessive clause, but a categorical statement, whether referring to present or past time, takes the indicative. The *Troilus* shows a curiously mixed construction in the preterit, and once the subjunctive is used with the force of an indicative.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE AUTHORSHIP OF THE "ROMAUNT OF THE ROSE."

For the sake of convenience and lucidity I have arranged the results of the preceding discussion under two heads: (1) points of divergence between the *Romaunt* and the *Troilus*, and (2) points of divergence between the fragments of the *Romaunt*. With regard to the former I shall speak only of those connectives and modal constructions of the *Romaunt* that do not occur in the *Troilus*. The discussion of the second class falls naturally into three divisions: (a) those forms of A that do not occur in B and C, (b) those forms of C that do not occur in A and B, and (c) those forms of B that do not occur in A and C.

1. Points of divergence between the *Romaunt* and the *Troilus*.

Fragment A. In the 1705 lines of the first fragment, we find a few conjunctions that are not in the *Troilus*: (1) *or . . . or* (= either . . . or), (2) *ther*, (3) *fro whennes* and (4) *if that . . . eyther . . . or* (in the clause of indirect question), (5) *which . . . that* (= whichever), (6) *as* (relative), (7) *whyles that*, (8) *from*, (9) *so . . . as . . . as*, and (10) *al-so wisly*. All but 1, 3, 5, 6, and 8 have analogous forms in the *Troilus*. The use of the moods shows little variation from the norm of the *Troilus*. There is one exception to the usual construction of the integral substantive-relative clause, and a possible exception in the clause of indirect question. The only other difference is that the reason for the mood after *wene* in Ra 638 is not obvious.

Fragment B presents a longer list of deviations. Those with analogous forms in the *Troilus* are: (1) *and yit moreover*, (2) *but natheles yit*, (3) *why that*, (4) *wher . . . or* and (5) *wher that* (indirect question), (6) *whom that* and (7) *whom* (substantive-relative), (8) *wher that* and (9) *wher* (relative), (10) *where that*, (11) *wher-as*, (12) *wher* and (13) *ther that* (local adverbial), (14)

whither that, (15) thider, (16) now that, (17) save that, and (18) whether so . . . or. Those with no analogous form in the *Troilus* are: (1) *ne yit*, (2) *neither*, (3) *nor . . . nor . . . nor*, (4) *whylom . . . whylom*, (5) *but not forthy*, (6) *who[so]ever* and *who-ever*, (7) *what ever*, (8) *wher-of that*, (9) *sich that* (relative), (10) *who that*, (11) *wherin*, (12) *wher-through*, (13) *wher-thurgh that*, (14) *wherof*, (15) *wheron*, (16) *where . . . there*, (17) *wher-so-ever*, (18) *whan . . . yit*, (19) *as longe as*, (20) *how that ever*, (21) *sith . . . yit*, (22) *for bicause*, and (23) *that* (conditional).

The greatest difference between Fragment B and the *Troilus* lies in the indefinites¹ and in the compound adverbial conjunctions used to introduce the adjective clause of the former. The distinction between the indicative and the subjunctive is not always apparent in Fragment B: in the substantive clause, indirect question, final clause after *drede*, and clause of result. The three exceptions to the usual construction of the parenthetical substantive-relative clause are in the second fragment, but are similar to those in the *Troilus*; so also two of the exceptions to the usual mood of the integral clause. The other deviations are in clauses introduced by conjunctions that do not occur in the *Troilus*. It is possible that the text may be corrupt in those examples of the temporal clause that do not conform to the usage of the *Troilus*.

Fragment C is very rich in adversatives and indefinites; the former, however, are merely variations of those in the *Troilus* or in the *Book of the Duchesse*: *but yit algate*, and *natheles yit*, *nathelesse*, *never-the-las*. Other conjunctions analogous to those of the *Troilus* are: *so . . . eek*, *why that*, [*wher*] *that*, *as . . . as . . . right so*, *so wis*, *al-so . . . as*, *for as moche as . . . than*, *whether so that . . . or*, and *al-be-it that*. In addition we find: (1) *ne yit*, (2) *sich that* (relative), (3) *wherin that*, (4) *wherin*, (5) *wher-ever*, (6) *every-wher that*, (7) *how that ever*, (8) *how-so-ever*, (9) *how so that*, and (10) *that* (conditional).

The use of the moods is the same as in the *Troilus* except that the difference between the indicative and subjunctive in the clause of result is not apparent.

2. Points of divergence between the fragments of the *Romaunt*.

(a) Forms of Fragment A that do not occur in Fragment B.

¹ The only forms in *-ever* in the *Troilus* are *what that ever* and *what-so-ever*.

Those with analogous forms in B are: (1) *yit*, (2) *neither* . . . *nor*, (3) *but natheles*, (4) *ther* and (5) *if that* (indirect question), (6) *how that* (exclamation), (7) *whan that* (relative), (8) *ther-as*, (9) *whyles that*, (10) *er that*, (11) *so . . . as that*, (12) *so . . . as . . . as*, and (13) *al-though [that]*. Those with no analogous form in B are: (1) *no . . . eek*, (2) *or . . . or*, (3) *that . . . ne* (negative declarative clause after a negative), (4) *who*, (5) *whereof*, (6) *fro whennes*, (7) *if that . . . eyther . . . or*, (8) *what* (exclamation), (9) *which . . . that*, (10) *as* (relative), (11) *from*, (12) *al-so wisly*, and (13) *as* (asseveration).

Forms of Fragment A that do not occur in Fragment C. Those with analogous forms in C are: (1) *and yit*, (2) *neither* . . . *nor*, (3) *if that*, (4) *whan that* (relative), (5) *ther-as*, (6) *whyles that*, (7) *er that*, (8) *al-so . . . as*, (9) *so . . . as that*, (10) *so . . . as . . . us*, (11) *al-so wisly*, and (12) *whether that . . . or*. Those with no analogous form in C are: (1) *outher . . . or*, (2) *either . . . or*, (3) *or . . . or*, (4) *how that* (declarative), (5) *that . . . ne* (negative declarative clause after a negative), (6) *who*, (7) *whereof*, (8) *ther*, (9) *fro whennes*, (10) *if that . . . eyther . . . or*, (11) *how that* and (12) *how* (exclamation), (13) *which . . . that*, (14) *as* (relative), (15) *the which*, (16) *wher* (indefinite local), (17) *whan . . . than*, (18) *that*, (19) *from*, (20) *the . . . the*, and (21) *as* (asseveration).

(b) Forms of Fragment C that do not occur in Fragment A. Those with analogous forms in A are: (1) *and yit*, (2) *and nathelesse*, (3) *yit nevertheles*, (4) *and natheles yit*, (5) *nathelesse*, (6) *never-the-las*, (7) *if*, (8) *who that* (substantive-relative), (9) [*wher*] *that*, (10) *ther*, (11) *whyl that*, (12) *as . . . as . . . right so*, (13) *than [that]*, (14) *so wis*, (15) *sith that*, (16) *sithen*, (17) *but-if that* and (18) *though that*. Those with no analogous form in A are: (1) *so*, (2) *so . . . eek*, (3) *ne also*, (4) *ne yit*, (5) *what . . . and*, (6) *and* (adversative), (7) *but yit algate*, (8) *neither . . . ne*, (9) *for-why*, (10) *wherfore*, (11) *for whiche*, (12) *than*, (13) *why that*, (14) *whether . . . or*, (15) *whether . . . or elles*, (16) *wher*, (17) *what* (substantive-relative), (18) *what-so*, (19) *what that ever*, (20) *sich that*, (21) *ther-as*, (22) *ther*, (23) *wherin that*, (24) *wherin*, (25) *wher-ever*, (26) *every-wher that*, (27) *whan . . . anoon*, (28) *sith*, (29) *after*, (30) *so*, (31) *al-so . . . as* and (32) *so* (asseveration), (33) *how that ever*, (34) *how-so-ever*, (35) *how so that*, (36) *for as moche as . . . than*, (37) *for* (final), (38) *that . . . not*, (39) *that* (negative

result), (40) *if . . . than*, (41) *and*, (42) *so that*, (43) *so*, (44) *that*, (45) *wher-so . . . or*, (46) *whether so that . . . or*, (47) *inversion* (disjunctive condition), and (48) *al-be-it that*.

Forms of Fragment C that do not occur in Fragment B. Those with analogous forms in B are : (1) *so*, (2) *so . . . eek*, (3) *yit*, (4) *but natheles*, (5) *and nathelesse*, (6) *and natheles yit*, (7) *nathelesse*, (8) *never-the-las*, (9) *whether . . . or elles*, (10) *who that* and (11) *what* (substantive-relative), (12) *ther-as* and (13) *ther* (relative), (14) *wherin that*, (15) *sith*, (16) *as . . . as . . . right so*, (17) *than [that]*, (18) *sithen*, (19) *whether so that . . . or*, and (20) *al-though that*. Those with no analogous form in B are : (1) *ne also*, (2) *ne . . . eke*, (3) *what . . . and*, (4) *but yit algate*, (5) *for whiche* (illative), (6) *what* (exclamation), (7) *what that ever*, (8) *wher-ever*, (9) *every-where that*, (10) *after*, (11) *so*, (12) *so wis*, (13) *al-so . . . as*, (14) *how-so-ever*, (15) *how so that*, (16), *for as moche as . . . than*, and (17) *al-be-it that*.

(c) Forms of Fragment B that do not occur in Fragment A. Those with analogous forms in A are : (1) *but yet*, (2) *yit nevertheless*, (3) *but natheles yit*, (4) *how* (declarative), (5) *where* (indirect question), (6) *wher-as* (local adverbial), (7) *wher*, (8) *ther that*, (9) *ther*, (10) *where that* (indefinite local), (11) *whyl that*, (12) *sith that* (causal), (13) *lest that*, (14) *but-if that*, (15) *whether . . . or*, and (16) *though that*. Those with no analogous form in A are : (1) *also*, (2) *and so*, (3) *and yit moreover*, (4) *ne yit*, (5) *neither*, (6) *nor . . . nor . . . nor*, (7) *whylom . . . whylom*, (8) *and*, (9) *and yit*, (10) *but not forthy*, (11) *outher*, (12) *nor*, (13) *neither . . . ne*, (14) *neither . . . nor*, (15) *for-why*, (16) *wherfore*, (17) *than*, (18) *ne that* and (19) *but* (declarative), (20) *which*, (21) *why that*, (22) *why*, (23) *whether . . . or*, (24) *wher . . . or*, (25) *wher that*, (26) *wher*, (27) *if*, (28) *who [so] ever* and *who-ever*, (29) *whom that*, (30) *whom*, (31) *what that*, (32) *what-so*, (33) *what-som-ever*, (34) *what ever*, (35) *wher-of that*, (36) *sich that*, (37) *who that*, (38) *whos*, (39) *wher that*, (40) *where*, (41) *wherwith*, (42) *wherin*, (43) *wher-through*, (44) *wher-thurgh that*, (45) *wherof*, (46) *wheron*, (47) *where . . . there*, (48) *whither that*, (49) *thider*, (50) *wher-so-ever*, (51) *whan . . . anoon*, (52) *whan . . . yit*, (53) *sith that*, (54) *anoon as*, (55) *as longe as*, (56) *now that*, (57) *now*, (58) *so as* (modal), (59) *after*, (60) *so*, (61) *how that*, (62) *how that ever*, (63) *for . . . therefore*, (64) *sith . . . yit*, (65) *bicause*, (66) *for bicause*, (67) *connective omitted*, (68) *for that* (final), (69) *for*, (70)

connective omitted, (71) *that* . . . *ne*, (72) *that* (= *lest*), (73) *connective omitted* (negative final), (74) *so*, (75) *that* (negative result), (76) *if* . . . *than*, (77) *and*, (78) *so that*, (79) *so*, (80) *that*, (81) *save that*, (82) *wher-so* . . . *or*, (83) *whether so* . . . *or*, (84) *inversion* (disjunctive condition), and (85) *though* . . . *yet*.

Forms of Fragment B that do not occur in Fragment C. Those with analogous forms in C are: (1) *and so*, (2) *and yit*, (3) *but yet*, (4) *but natheles yit*, (5) *why*, (6) *wher* . . . *or*, (7) *wher that* (indirect question), (8) *what that* (substantive-relative), (9) *wher that* and (10) *where* (relative), (11) *wher-as*, (12) *wher*, (13) *ther that*, (14) *sith that*, (15) *al-so* . . . *as*, (16) *for that* (final), (17) *lest that*, (18) *whether so* . . . *or*, (19) *whether that* . . . *or*, and (20) *whether* . . . *or*. Those with no analogous form in C are: (1) *also*, (2) *and yit moreover*, (3) *neither*, (4) *nor* . . . *nor* . . . *nor*, (5) *whylom* . . . *whylom*, (6) *but not forthy*, (7) *outhur*, (8) *nor*, (9) *outhur* . . . *or*, (10) *either* . . . *or*, (11) *neither* . . . *nor*, (12) *how that* and (13) *how* (declarative), (14) *ne that*, (15) *but*, (16) *which* (indirect question), (17) *where*, (18) *how* (exclamation), (19) *who [so] ever* and *who-ever*, (20) *whom that*, (21) *whom*, (22) *what-som-ever*, (23) *what ever*, (24) *wher-of that*, (25) *the which*, (26) *who that*, (27) *whos*, (28) *wherwith*, (29) *wher-through*, (30) *wher-thurgh that*, (31) *wherof*, (32) *wheron*, (33) *where* . . . *there*, (34) *whither that*, (35) *thider*, (36) *where that* and (37) *wher* (indefinite local), (38) *wher-so-ever*, (39) *whan* . . . *than*, (40) *whan* . . . *yit*, (41) *anoon as*, (42) *as longe as*, (43) *that*, (44) *now that*, (45) *now*, (46) *the* . . . *the*, (47) *so as*, (48) *after*, (49) *how that*, (50) *for* . . . *therefore*, (51) *sith* . . . *yit*, (52) *bicause*, (53) *for bicause*, (54) *connective omitted*, (55) *connective omitted* (final), (56) *that* (= *lest*), (57) *connective omitted* (negative final), (58) *so*, (59) *save that*, and (60) *though* . . . *yet*.

From the preceding summary we find that 4.5 per cent. of the connectives of Fragment A, 12.17 per cent. of those of Fragment B, and 6.94 of those in C do not occur in the *Troilus*. We should note especially the differences in the adjective clause and in the substantive-relative clause and the large use of *bicause*, *bothe* . . . *and* in Fragment B. When we compare the fragments with each other, the figures are higher: 11.71 per cent. of the connectives occurring in A are not in B; 18.92 per cent. are not in C. The third fragment shows almost the same degree of divergence from B (11.8 per cent.), but 33.33 per cent. of its connectives are not

used in the first fragment. Finally, 31.74 per cent. of the connectives found in B do not occur in C, and 44.97 per cent. are wanting in A. As far as the use of the indicative and subjunctive is concerned, there is little difference between A, B, and C, although most of the irregularities occur in B. In comparison with the *Troilus*, the workmanship of the *Romaunt* is rough, but the use of the moods is governed by the same underlying principles. A consideration of these facts tends to strengthen the theory that Fragment A is the work of Chaucer, but that Fragments B and C are translations by another hand, or, more probably, by other hands.

VITA.

I, Helen Isabel Whiton, was born on January 6, 1874, in Lynn, Massachusetts. After attending private schools in Newark, New Jersey, I entered the Brearley School, New York City, in the fall of 1885. In September, 1890, I matriculated at Smith College, and was graduated from there in 1894 with the degree of A.B. During the winter of 1895-96 I attended two courses at Columbia University. For the last two years I have been the recipient of a scholarship in English from Barnard College, and have devoted my whole attention to study. In June, 1897, I received the degree of A.M. from Columbia University. During my residence at the University I have attended the lectures of Prof. Thos. R. Price, and of Profs. W. H. Carpenter, A. V. W. Jackson, Calvin Thomas, Henry A. Todd, and of Dr. B. D. Woodward.

I appreciate most heartily my obligation to all my teachers for the many new lines of thought they have opened for me. In particular I wish to express my thanks to Professor Price, whose warm personal interest and untiring sympathy have been a constant inspiration during these last three years.

